

THE
DEAF
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The National Magazine for all the Deaf

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JUNE 1980

DR. JOHN J. GAVIN, MICROBIOLOGIST



The Editor's Page

President Carter Promises Interpreting

Last month we called attention to the need for captions or interpreters when the President of the United States makes an important speech or announcement. We also speculated on the possibility of having interpreters on the platform during the 1980 presidential campaign.

On May 1, President Carter addressed the opening session of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. He first cited the funding of the National Captioning Institute. He stated that many more programs and commitments are underway. Then: **"When such television programming is impractical, I will have my major speeches interpreted in sign language for the hearing impaired."** Loud applause followed.

TeleCaption Adapters

A reader has admonished us to use **TeleCaption Adapter** rather than **decoder** in speaking of the unit being marketed through Sears for closed captioning. We are glad to do so.

We have received and installed our TeleCaption Adapter after a delay of about 10 weeks. According to others, that is about the usual waiting period.

A newspaper story the other day told of forthcoming experiments with Teletext decoders in the United States. Teletext is available in Great Britain and perhaps other countries. A television screen is filled with rolling captions without a picture, or several lines have a certain exposure time before being replaced by others.

Our TeleCaption Adapter manual states that a separate channel (the C2 setting) is for future use. We wonder if—and hope that—this will make it possible for Teletext captions to be decoded.

Sears' just-out Fall and Winter 1980 catalog (page 948) lists both the TeleCaption Adapter at \$249.95 and a 19-inch color television set with built-in TeleCaption for \$519.95. Sears has used one of its regular table models and cites a savings of \$119.95 over the combined prices of the set and the TeleCaption Adapter sold separately.

The built-in feature may be what thousands of deaf customers have been waiting for. It could readily be

pointed out, however, that for the present Sears offers only its own table model 19-inch set while the TeleCaption Adapter can be used with any make of television.

Looking Back as Editor

This issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN is the next-to-last under the current editor. As stated in our May issue, a full-time editor of the National Association of the Deaf publication is scheduled to take charge effective September 1, 1980.

Starting with the September 1957 issue, publication of the *Silent Worker*, forerunner of THE DEAF AMERICAN, was moved from California to the Tennessee School for the Deaf. The NAD was unable to finance commercial printing of the magazine any longer. It was anticipated that costs would have to be cut considerably if the magazine was to survive.

The production force was composed of deaf adults working evenings and weekends under the direction of the late Uriel C. Jones, vocational director of the school. Students were **not** used. The DA current editor was "associate editor" for over a year, with Dr. Byron B. Burnes accumulating, editing and forwarding copy.

To achieve the greatest possible savings, the magazine was—for most of the issues produced at the Tennessee School—printed on "surplus" paper stock which had come from the armed services. This paper was actually a special grade intended for military maps!

To pay off the previous printer's bill required well over a year and the tightest of operations. From one issue to the next, cash flow determined the number of pages—and pictures—that could be printed. Subscriptions and advertising had dwindled to the lowest point since the NAD had revived the *Silent Worker* in 1948.

The magazine survived! The May 1961 issue was the last one produced at the Tennessee School, and the SW was moved to Don Pettingill's commercial shop in Idaho for a little over a year. Subsequently, printing was done in three different Indiana plants before, starting with the June 1979 issue, the present firms took over—Automated Graphic Systems and Corporate Press.

Noteworthy: Art Kruger as Sports Editor is the only one who has continued contributions since 1957.

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CONTENTS

The Editor's Page	2
Dr. John J. Gavin, Microbiologist	3
USDOT Answers "No" on Deaf Truck Drivers	9
Teaching ASL—A New Approach	11
Deaf and Hearing College Students in Group Dynamics	13
Foreign News	15
Harry Belsky's Scrapbook	17
31st Deaf Prep Cage Story	19
National Conference on Mental Health and Deafness	26
NAD Section	27
Telecom and You	28
Communicative Skills Program	29
Checkmate	31

DR. JOHN J. GAVIN, Microbiologist

John J. Gavin, who has a service connected orthopedic disability and who is profoundly deaf, is a native of New Jersey. He lost his hearing in 1956 due to an adverse reaction to dihydrostreptomycin. He is currently employed as director of allergy research affairs for Miles Laboratories in Elkhart, Indiana. Dr. Gavin is responsible for ongoing research in the area of allergic disease. Dr. Gavin received his B.S., M.S. and, after losing his hearing, the Ph.D. from Rutgers University. He worked with Smith, Kline and French, Food and Drug Research Laboratories and Norwich Pharmacal before joining Miles in 1966. He also served for two years in the U.S. Army. He is the author or co-author of over 40 scientific publications, including four patents. He has an academic appointment as an adjunct associate professor in the Department of Microbiology at the University of Notre Dame. His scientific expertise lies in the broad field of microbiology including those disciplines which are currently designated as molecular biology and immunopharmacology.

In spite of his heavy professional responsibilities, Dr. Gavin has found time to be an influential advocate for the handicapped, especially the hearing impaired. He was responsible

for the initiation of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Project on the Handicapped in Science and continues as a member of the advisory board. Dr. Gavin has been active in the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities. He was one of the Indiana delegates to the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals and participates in activities of the Governor's Conference on the Handicapped. He has been a member of the Indiana Rehabilitation Services Advisory Board for the Deaf since 1975 and was the first recipient of the Sidney S. Kramer Award for Meritorious Service to the Handicapped presented by the Indiana Rehabilitation Services Administration and was selected as Handicapped Hoosier of 1979. He is also a member of the Advisory Council of the Deafness Research and Training Center at New York University and is on the board of directors of the Development Evaluation and Adjustment Facilities (D.E.A.F.) Inc., of Allston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Gavin and his wife, Shirley, are the parents of nine children. Now that the children are grown, Mrs. Gavin often accompanies her husband to meetings and acts as his oral interpreter.

PETERSEN: How old were you when you lost your hearing?

DR. GAVIN: Thirty-three.

PETERSEN: In your vita, it says that you became deaf due to an adverse reaction to dihydrostreptomycin. Do doctors still use this medicine? Were they aware of such a possible reaction at the time it was prescribed?

DR. GAVIN: The particular product responsible for my hearing loss was removed from the market about 1960 or so and is no longer available. It was known that eighth nerve deafness could result from exposure to the drug; but on a statistical basis, the risk seemed low. It turned out to be higher than originally calculated. Removal of the drug benefited all but those who were the "statistics."

PETERSEN: Are there any other drugs that can cause deafness?

DR. GAVIN: Several drugs are ototoxic and may cause deafness. There are a number of other drugs which have adverse effects upon the central nervous system and cause dizziness, tinnitus and severe headaches. While such drugs have not been shown to cause deafness, I am sufficiently sensitized that I would avoid this type of medication for trivial illnesses.

PETERSEN: It must have been a terrible shock to lose your hearing suddenly that late in life. Would you care to comment on the psychological impact of sudden late adventitious deafness compared to the slow but inexorable loss of hearing suffered by many people as a consequence of aging?

DR. GAVIN: The major shock is that one is suddenly cut off from one's "roots." For a long period of time, communication without pen or pencil and paper is impossible. During that time, you lose contact with your friends and relatives. Just trying to carry on normal activities outside your home is not only frustrating, but very depressing. And, oftentimes, you lose your job. I did. So the problem is not only survival, but adjustment to the silent world and the rebuilding of your life from scratch. I try not to compare the differences in the various forms of deafness because we all must adjust to our hearing loss on our own terms and within the constraints of our particular life style. It isn't easy for anyone to adapt their lives to living in a communications oriented society while deaf, and psychological impacts are highly per-

sonal. So we all suffer more or less in mostly non-measurable terms.

PETERSEN: Do you think the millions of people who become deaf late in life and never use sign language or associate with deaf people who do are a legitimate concern of the National Association of the Deaf and the State Associations of the Deaf?

DR. GAVIN: Yes, I do. I have very strong feelings in this regard because I believe all deaf persons would benefit. I have had very little success in my personal efforts in trying to promote this concept. My experience indicates the basic problems are how do we integrate and how do we break down attitudinal barriers. One of the more fascinating aspects of the deaf experience is that while much time and effort are being spent in trying to bridge communication barriers between the deaf and the hearing world, it seems that very little is being done about the attitudinal barriers that exist between the deaf and the deaf and the deaf. I would like to see the NAD and the State Associations develop an outreach program.

PETERSEN: Personally speaking, I, too, would like to see the National Association of the Deaf and the State Associations of the Deaf become more involved with people who become deaf late in life. I think it would be mutually beneficial. But I can see some problems: For one, do you think these people want to become involved with deaf people who use sign language? For another, just what could the NAD and the State Associations offer these people?

DR. GAVIN: It is difficult for me to believe people who become deaf later in life have inherent attitudinal barriers which inhibit their association with prelingually or prevocational deaf persons who use sign language. I suspect what may seem to be an aversion to sign language is a superficial response to a serious social problem—when you lose your hearing late in life, you most likely do not know any other deaf persons; you don't know how to contact them; and if you did, you wouldn't be able to communicate with them either! In my own case, I had never met a deaf person before losing my hearing; and it was not until some 15 years later that I became acquainted with another deaf professional and started to have some social contact with the deaf. In fact, all of this happened *after* I became involved

with the problems of the handicapped in general, rather than the deaf in particular. I might add that one of the more upsetting things I learned when I began to associate on a more or less regular basis with the deaf was the division among deaf people, based upon their preferred form of communication. To neglect individual abilities, preferences, lifestyles, environment and roots and insist upon conformity is discrimination at its worst. Only pigeons belong in pigeonholes. An aversion to sign language or lip-reading may be a conditional response and develop when a newly deaf person meets a member of the deaf community who insists his is the only way. Thus, the deaf perpetuate this internal controversy. We must do better than this. My hope is that the young people who have more opportunities for better education and for more interaction with the hearing world will learn through all channels of communication available to them. Flexibility is the key to real success.

The NAD and the State Associations should be telling the deaf story beyond the limits of the deaf community. The biggest problem I face with hearing people in my day-to-day activities is they don't know how to interact with me. Most hearing persons have zero contact with the deaf or hard of hearing. They don't understand so they are afraid of trying. They take the easy way out—they avoid me.

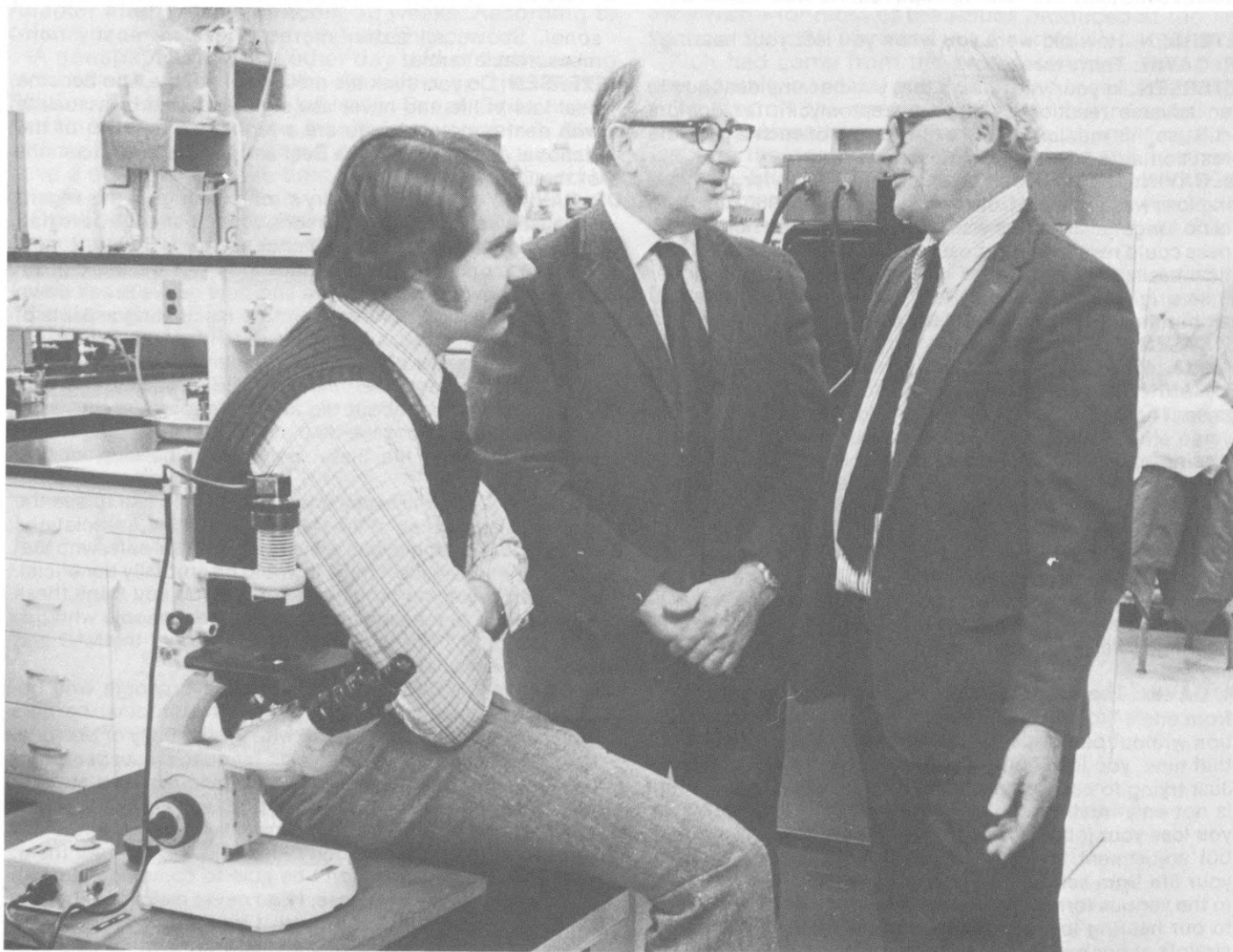
Deafness needs to be understood by the hearing world. In general, most all other types of disabilities have been

publicized and some empathy developed. The invisible one, yet the one most likely to occur in the majority of people because of noise pollution and advancing age, is still mysterious.

But publicity is not the only thing. I suggest that if the NAD included all the deaf and hard of hearing within the scope of its activities, then the deaf will be able to build new power structures which will provide significant muscle to influence communication, education and employment policies. If we are willing to risk our current status to bring about important changes in attitudes and convince our neighbors we can be capable and competent, then we will attain the dignity that will relegate those "deaf and dumb" concepts to the same garbage pit as ethnic jokes.

PETERSEN: How do you communicate on the job, especially when discussing technical matters?

DR. GAVIN: I use the telephone with the assistance of my secretary. Our system works well enough that people who do not know me are not aware that I am deaf. Some of them are quite confused when we meet personally and learn I can't understand them. But there is much face to face conversation, and the real secret is preparing in advance so that you are familiar with the subject matter under discussion. When meetings are held on very important matters, my secretary accompanies me as an interpreter. At meetings held in other facilities, there is usually someone who



Left to right: Dr. Robert Ericson of Miles Labs; Dr. Morris Pollard, University of Notre Dame; Dr. John J. Gavin. They are discussing molecular biology at a University of Notre Dame laboratory.

will keep me current. When I attend large national and international meetings, I carry a tape recorder which my secretary transcribes when I return. I also carry a TTY when I travel so that I can keep in touch with the laboratory and its operation.

PETERSEN: What influenced you to get into microbiology?

DR. GAVIN: During the summer between my third year of college and the time I was drafted, I took a job with a pharmaceutical company as a laboratory technician in microbiology—I was hooked!

PETERSEN: Did you have an interpreter or notetaker while working on your doctorate?

DR. GAVIN: No. I went to graduate school when there was not much concern about the handicapped. When I was accepted, it was on the basis that I had to meet the requirements and how I did it was my problem. So I carried a tape recorder, and my wife transcribed the tapes. But there is an interesting point that I would like to make, for it might be of help to deaf college students. My tape recorder actually was of more help than either an interpreter or a notetaker would have been. The other graduate students were aware that listening to a lecture on tape had many advantages which taking notes did not. For one thing, they could correct and/or expand their own notes. Therefore, I traded tapes and transcripts for notes, so that I did very well — perhaps even better than if I had been a hearing student.

PETERSEN: Like nine out of ten people, I have always associated Miles Laboratories with Alka Seltzer and, maybe, aspirin. I was amazed while driving around trying to find your office. This place is so big. What are some of the products coming out of Miles?

DR. GAVIN: It would take a book to answer that question and I'll give you a copy of our most recent annual report. But it may help *Deaf American* readers to know that Miles has 14 plants in the United States and subsidiaries in 24 countries.

It also has joint ventures going with 29 subsidiaries. In addition to over-the-counter drugs, Miles puts out a large number of prescription drugs and professional products, vitamins (One-a-Day and Flintstones and Bugs Bunny multi-vitamins for children), several food products, S.O.S. steel wool soap pads, enzyme products used by the dairy industry and citric acid products which are substituting for phosphates in the manufacture of detergents. Miles even turns out pectin products used in commercial winemaking. Sales last year were near \$600 million, employment over 9,000 and capital expenditures exceeded \$38 million.

PETERSEN: That's big business. Does Miles hire the handicapped?

DR. GAVIN: Yes. There are many handicapped people in the Elkhart facilities, including some who are deaf. Applicants for employment are judged on their ability to do the job, not their disability.

PETERSEN: I have watched you at many committee meetings and professional conferences and am amazed at your skill in reading lips. After you became deaf, did you take lipreading lessons or did you find you had a natural aptitude for speechreading?

DR. GAVIN: I took lipreading lessons for about six months. Since then, it has been mostly "on the job training." Almost everyone I meet for the first time represents a new challenge. I win a few and lose a few. Sometimes it is important and sometimes it is not. But I don't think it is natural aptitude on my part, but probably a natural aptitude on the part of many people to speak clearly.

PETERSEN: Have you had any better luck mastering sign language?

DR. GAVIN: Not really. The lack of opportunity to use sign language on a continuous basis keeps me less than fluent. While I fingerspell, I suspect it is on a primary school level; but I'm still trying.



Mrs. June Paine, Dr. Gavin's secretary, assists him with a telephone call.

PETERSEN: How do you now feel about sign language as a communications mode in meetings and also in one-to-one discussions? Did you have any initial aversion to sign language?

DR. GAVIN: I am personally committed to total communication because the combination eliminates many of the gaps that occur when a single mode is used. I seem to receive sign language much better than I send! I have never had an aversion to sign language, as my goal is to obtain all the information I can assimilate, and I will take it in any form in which it is presented.

PETERSEN: How did work on your master's while you still had normal hearing compare to working on your doctoral as a deaf person?

DR. GAVIN: I probably was a better student as a deaf person, if for no other reason than there was more at stake. I had to prove not only to potential employers, but to myself that I could compete successfully in the hearing world.

PETERSEN: Was your own hearing handicap ever brought up to challenge your ability to successfully complete your doctoral studies and engage in your chosen profession?

DR. GAVIN: Gene, this is a problem that never goes away. Most handicapped people who wish to move up the ladder in competition with their able bodied peers must continually fight against this competitive edge the nonhandicapped have, but being deaf presents additional problems. I was turned down by 10 universities when I decided to return for the Ph.D., because "you can't get a Ph.D. if you can't hear." When I did succeed at that and wanted to teach, "You can't teach if you can't hear." So, I went to work in industry. Some of the feedback over the years from empathetic associates have indicated what bothers the nonempathetic.

"How can you work for someone who is deaf?"

"A deaf person shouldn't be head of a laboratory."

"What would he know about that? He's deaf."

"It takes too long to get him to understand what is going on."

"You have to repeat too much."

"I'm not going to write anything for him."

"Who wants to talk with someone else listening?"

"How can he do that when he can't hear?"

"He does very well, but he still can't hear."

Ad infinitum-ad nauseam, but after all I don't have to listen to it, so I just get on with the work on hand. I do feel sorry for those who make these comments. To have such a limited vision as to be unable to accept a person because of a physical defect is surely a greater handicap than those I have. And we must remember that derogatory comments are not limited to the deaf and handicapped. Pettiness is a fact of life and most people on the move are subject to it. Deafness just provides a convenient reason for complaints. Over the long haul, performance is what counts.

PETERSEN: Well, you are now successful in industry and also have an academic appointment at the University of Notre Dame. How do you like teaching? How do you field questions from the students?

DR. GAVIN: I enjoy teaching very much and believe the students get something from my lectures. At least, my colleagues at Notre Dame say they do. Since I am familiar with the subject matter discussed in the class, I can usually understand questions through lipreading; when I can't, I fall back on a student to repeat the question or put it in writing.

PETERSEN: I heard there was one hearing impaired student at Notre Dame but don't know if he was deaf or just hard of hearing. Has the question of accepting a deaf student and providing him with interpreters ever been raised at Notre Dame?

DR. GAVIN: I don't know if the question has been raised, but Father Hesburg, Notre Dame's president, is very approachable and I think he would be interested in helping.

PETERSEN: John, think a minute before you answer this question: How much of your education for life came from bull sessions and small talk and how much from classroom instruction?

DR. GAVIN: When you talk about education for living, as opposed to career or vocational training, I assume you mean in social situations and relations. Then, the "small talk and bull sessions" as you put it, are very important. Superficially, I would say that many people would say they got more out of the small talk and socializing. But if we focus on preparation for careers, then the classroom setting is the most important. Both are important to personal adjustment. There is an excellent statement on this subject by Dr. Robert Russell, a blind man, in *Disability: Our Challenge*, part of A Distinguished Lecturer Series sponsored by the Project for Handicapped Students at Columbia University, 1978. Interested readers can contact Mr. John P. Hourihan, Project for Handicapped College Students, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027.

PETERSEN: I read your comments on the Davis case in the September, 1979 DEAF AMERICAN. I just heard that at the same time the Supreme Court was considering the Davis case, a deaf person had been accepted in a nurses' training program in another state. Remembering your own experience and the many deaf people who have been accepted in graduate level programs all around the country, do you still feel the Davis case will have long-term negative effects on opportunities for handicapped people?

DR. GAVIN: Yes, indeed. Here is the latest story from the courts. The North Carolina Supreme Court ruled in *Burgess vs. Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company* that a job applicant with glaucoma, but with 20/20 vision in both eyes with the aid of glasses, does not qualify as a handicapped person under state law even when not hired because of the glaucoma.

When Schlitz refused to hire the applicant after discovering he suffered from "simple glaucoma," he sued under the state's law prohibiting discrimination against handicapped persons. The state's high court held that employment rights for the handicapped cannot be extended into a general ban on health criteria in hiring. At issue was the reach of a law demanding that "handicapped persons shall be employed . . . on the same terms and conditions as the able bodied, unless it is shown that the particular disability impairs the performance of the work involved."

To show he could do the work, the applicant demonstrated that, with glasses, he had 20/20 vision. The justices, without dissent, agreed that is exactly the point: with 20/20 vision, the job applicant had no visual handicap, and so could not claim protection of the law protecting the handicapped.

I don't think the courts will be as much help to the handicapped as they were to women and minority groups. The attitudinal barriers will be very difficult to overcome.

PETERSEN: North Carolina seems to have become a testing ground for handicapped rights. It is hard for me to see how Section 504 can cover progressive disabilities like glaucoma and arthritis until they actually become a handicap. What do you think the court will say 10 years from now if this same man again applies for a job at Schlitz Brewing and his vision has deteriorated to a point where he is legally blind but can still work?

DR. GAVIN: I sincerely hope in 10 years attitudes change together with the composition of the court and there would be no problem. Under current thinking, however, a logical extension would appear to hold that employment rights for

the handicapped cannot eliminate health criteria in hiring—the Court essentially said this in their opinion.

PETERSEN: Isn't there a law that protects against discrimination for people with physical problems that **might**, years later, make it difficult for them to perform a job when medical statistics indicate they can expect to retain adequate use of their faculties for many years to come?

DR. GAVIN: All discrimination problems encountered by the handicapped are covered under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended. While I would guess Section 503 would apply in such a case, I believe litigation will be required to establish this. We will have to wait and see what happens.

PETERSEN: If attitudes are so important to the judicial process, can we arrange for precedent setting cases to be held in states where courts have demonstrated support for handicapped rights?

DR. GAVIN: That might be helpful; but we keep running into the problem of money. I have been in contact with several handicapped people who want to take their cases to court, but lack of financial support stops them. The National Center for Law and the Deaf has limited funds.

PETERSEN: Is there any feeling in Congress that the Supreme Court's decision in the Davis case circumvented the intention of the law? Is any effort being made to strengthen the language of Section 504, particularly to spell out the distinction between training and certification as brought out in your paper, "Judicial Reasoning or Attitudinal Barriers?"

DR. GAVIN: I don't know. I have inquired about this, but it is difficult to give you an unequivocal answer. I suspect little is being done to strengthen the language of Section 504 and distinguish between training and certification. My viewpoint, as expressed in the article, appears to be a minority one, as many of the professional advocates for the handicapped have publicly stated the Davis decision wasn't all that bad. I have learned that despite the negative ruling in the Davis case, one deaf woman has been accepted at the University of Louisville Medical School and another at the Howard Community College School of Nursing in Maryland. This has been interpreted as good news. While it is, the fact remains that admission is gratuitous and depen-

dent upon an empathetic admissions committee rather than as a right to set and pursue individual goals based upon competence.

PETERSEN: There have been TV programs and newspaper and magazine articles that hinted of backlash on the part of industry confronted with the issue of handicapped rights. I can visualize a situation where some business executives are honestly concerned that they may be forced to hire and retain a certain number of **unqualified** handicapped people. I am sure no handicapped professional in his right mind wants that to happen. What can we do to assure business executives that hiring the handicapped is still good business regardless of any laws?

DR. GAVIN: First of all, we must insist that qualified handicapped persons be treated as individuals with specific skills and talents applicable to the jobs they hold or aspire to and not as members of a given handicapped group. Then we must find a way to demonstrate reasonable accommodation means a more realistic evaluation of job requirements with job restructuring that could be just as advantageous to the organization as it is to the handicapped person. Emphasizing that a handicapped worker is a loyal worker — provided acceptance and advancement opportunity is for real and not just because the company needs a token — provides an indication of what's good for the handicapped is good for business. Finally, including the handicapped introduces a new and perhaps unique human outlook on many problems and might result in a novel approach to their resolution. The solution of problems is good business.

PETERSEN: How does the vocational future of the deaf look to you? Where will the jobs be in the years ahead?

DR. GAVIN: While factory jobs are decreasing, the vocational future for the deaf with training in areas where there is growth potential looks good. There always will be work for well-trained technicians and professionals. The many new postsecondary educational programs for the deaf are opening new doors for the deaf. I can see where the more severely handicapped deaf will find it harder and harder to find good jobs; they need special consideration.

PETERSEN: Thank you, Dr. Gavin. Keep up the fight. We need your special talents.

Three Winners Announced In The World Around You Student Writing Contests

Three students have won \$50 as first place winners in *The World Around You's* writing contest for hearing impaired teenagers.

Donnie Dove, a senior at Virginia School for the Deaf, won first place in the fiction category for his short humorous essay entitled "Travels of a Dollar Bill." Christy Beckwith, a middle school student at Illinois School for the Deaf, won first place in the poetry category for her poem "Friend." Kendra Harness, a senior at the Model Secondary School for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., won first place in the non-fiction category for her satire on cockroaches.

Fifteen other students also placed in the contest. The students took second and third places and honorable mentions in each of the three contest categories. Their work was chosen in competition with over 200 entries from schools and programs for the deaf throughout the United States.

"We were elated with the number of entries we received," said Dr. Robert Davila, Vice President of Gallaudet in charge of Pre-College Programs, who participated in the contest as a judge. "This was the first year that *The World Around You* sponsored a writing contest. We used the strongest incentive we could think of to encourage the kids to write—a cash prize. We were really pleased at the response of students, teachers, and people who helped in any way with the contest. We felt it was a huge success."

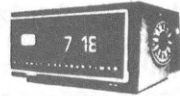
Fifteen judges—five in each contest category—rated the contest entries. *The World Around You* editorial staff compiled and averaged the judges' ratings to determine contest winners.

"We really appreciated the judges' work," said *The World Around You* editor Cathy Carroll. "We know that the judges—all teachers and leaders in the deaf community—are very busy people."

The World Around You, a national bi-weekly news magazine for hearing

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Department Of Transportation Answers 'No'

By W. H. WOODS, SR., Author of "The Forgotten People"

John S. Hassell, Jr., Deputy Administrator for the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), wrote to Senator Lawton Chiles, of Florida, referring to USDOT opinions that the truck driver must hear sirens and railroad crossing warnings, and is thereby denied the right to drive over our interstates for a livelihood.

Mr. Hassell's letter to Senator Chiles:

The Honorable Lawton Chiles
United States Senator
Federal Building
Lakeland, Florida 33801

Dear Senator Chiles:

This responds to your letter of April 11 to Mr. William B. Bonvillian, Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, which was acknowledged by him on April 22 and was referred to this office for reply. You enclosed correspondence from your constituent, Mr. Willard H. Woods, who is concerned with the minimum hearing requirement of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR).

In May of 1976, an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published in the *Federal Register* soliciting comments on a petition to change the Regulations to allow deaf drivers to operate in interstate or foreign commerce. The petition was denied based on several factors that must be considered when evaluating hearing requirements for truck and bus drivers. Among these are: communication difficulties in emergency situations involving hazardous materials or passengers; the ability of the driver to hear emergency sounds, such as sirens or warnings at railroad grade crossings; diseases associated with hearing loss that could also affect balance maintenance and orientation problems aggravated by the jolting and bouncing that over-the-road driving may produce; as well as the ability of the driver to hear vehicle noises indicating vehicle malfunction. For your information we are enclosing a copy of the Advance Notice and the Docket Closing Notice.

Certain States have less stringent requirements with respect to hearing. However, the Department of Transportation (DOT) has the responsibility for establishing qualifications for employees of motor carriers who engage in interstate or foreign commerce. With regard to developing Regulations which could possibly be discriminating against a certain group, the DOT has the responsibility of justifying its actions. Highway safety is the purpose of the Safety Regulations. The greater the

safety factor, measured by the likelihood of harm and severity in the case of an accident, the more stringent the job classifications must be to ensure safe driving. Although the possibility exists that current standards are more stringent than required, any relaxation to permit experimental examination on the Nation's highways is not considered to be in the public interest.

Mr. Woods may wish to file a petition for rule change with the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20590 (see Section 389.31, Petitions for Rulemaking which is outlined in the enclosed FMCSR). The petition should include statistical data, delineating criteria, and views and arguments showing cause why the rule should be changed. When new and sufficient statistical information is produced that supports lowering the minimum hearing requirements, rulemaking will be initiated. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely yours,
John S. Hassell, Jr.
Deputy Administrator

My reply to Mr. Hassell:

May 31, 1980

I have your letter to Senator Lawton Chiles for a reply to HMC-21.

The National Association of the Deaf will hold its 100th anniversary convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 29, to July 5, and I must make my report to the delegates. It is up to the National Association of the Deaf to contact you through one of its attorneys.

Sincerely yours,
W. H. Woods, Sr.

Meanwhile, Docket Number MC 73 of the United States Department of Transportation publication, Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, mentions that relatively few deaf people are employed as drivers of cargo transport or passenger transport vehicles, so there is a scarcity of data which would either verify or refute the capability of the deaf individual to drive such vehicles safely.

How can we prove that we have more deaf truck drivers with high safety records as long as the USDOT denies them the privilege to use the interstates for a livelihood?

Many of our people desire truck driving jobs but are afraid to apply because they know they would be turned down by USDOT.

The insurance industries still discriminate against the deaf truck driver.

How can we prove that Robert Lee Williams of Maryland, who owns a big truck, can continue in business with the USDOT interfering with his chances of signing contracts with employers?

With few of our people graduating from truck training schools, what chance do we have to prove their safety record unless they are permitted to drive long distances over the interstates?

A callous is hard to cure. The USDOT's brains are calloused. They have no feeling—or, in this case, reasoning.

Perhaps now is the time for us to lay down our case before the Supreme Court of the United States. This issue is of vital importance to our deaf big truck owners.

The Coppin and Peck study of our deaf automobile drivers can be disallowed as evidence by the courts of the land because I do not think deaf truck drivers are included in that report. My files show our truck drivers are superior to the normal hearing drivers in safety records. You read of newspaper accidents caused by normal drivers every day—but not one by our truckers. The USDOT can claim several of our truckers on the road compared to millions of normal truckers. But, still, the few deaf truckers of record, now retired, have never been in any accident.

I have done my best to help our truckers and failed because I worked alone. I needed help. President Ralph White failed to answer my letters asking him for assistance to complete my committee to contact and study truck and bus drivers.

At age 72, I need what little recreation time I have left so I am now declining all responsibility in connection with the hearing impaired truck drivers. I need to give more time to my wife, who underwent the surgeon's knife several weeks ago for removal of cartilage in her right knee.

But I will still cooperate with the National Association of the Deaf's new truck and bus drivers committee chairperson.

I am turning over my entire file on our truck and bus drivers to the NAD. I sincerely hope the new chairperson will do a much better job than I have done.

PBS Series For Deaf Children Wins Emmy

RAINBOW'S END, A PBS Television Series for hearing-impaired children and their families, has received an Emmy Award for Outstanding Achievement in Childrens Programming.

The Northern California Chapter of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences presented the award to RAINBOW'S END at the Academy's annual banquet Saturday, April 19.

The first series of RAINBOW'S END programs aired nationally on the Public Broadcasting System in 1979 and demand for the show was so great that PBS re-broadcast the series at the beginning of this year.

The RAINBOW'S END project is currently seeking 2.2 million in funding to produce a second series of 13 shows for the 1981 schedule.

The half-hour programs are designed to entertain deaf children, while teaching language and reading skills, and provide deaf-adult role models to enhance the deaf child's self-image. The show is also designed to provide an awareness of deaf people and their culture to the general public, and in particular, hearing children in public schools which are implementing "mainstreaming" of disabled children.

The parent organization, D.E.A.F. Media, Inc., is already the recipient of two Emmy Awards for their programs SILENT PERSPECTIVES (KCSM-TV) and EYE MUSIC which was produced at KQED-TV in San Francisco.

Funding for RAINBOW'S END was provided by the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

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Federal Court Of Appeals Supports Student's Right To Interpreter

In a major victory for handicapped people, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the University of Texas had the legal duty under the HEW regulation to Section 504 to provide an interpreter for Walter Camenisch, a deaf student. The Court decided that Section 504 gives a handicapped citizen an independent right to sue in Federal court to enforce his/her rights under Section 504 through injunctive relief. The Court of Appeals further held that a handicapped person does not have to pursue administrative remedies in Section 504 actions. The Court reasoned that the administrative process only requires a threat of fund termination, but provides no means for an individual to obtain personal relief for a Section 504 violation.

The Court also found that the Supreme Court's decision in *Southeastern Community College v. Davis*, involving a hearing impaired nurse, was not intended to bar relief under Section 504 for all handicapped people. The HEW regulation requires the provision of sign language interpreters for qualified handicapped people such as Mr. Camenisch. It was not the sort of individual attention services that Mrs. Davis required and the provision of interpreters is clearly an accommodation that HEW properly recognized as necessary to avoid discrimination.

For further information contact: Marc Charnatz and Andrew Penn, NAD Legal Defense Fund, 7th and Florida Avenue, N.E., Box 1793, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Orange County, California, Has 24-Hour TTY Hotline

A 24-hour emergency hotline began operating recently in Orange County, California, opening the lines of communication between the deaf and hospital emergency rooms.

Called MEND (Medical Emergency Network for the Deaf) the telephone-teletype system is co-sponsored by Dayle McIntosh Center for the Disabled in Garden Grove and the Hospital Council of Southern California.

Among the Dayle McIntosh Center staff members working on the project is Mrs. Paula Margeson, who takes night calls on the teletype in her home. Since Paula is blind, she needs the assistance of her daughter Melissa to read teletype messages to her.

A deaf or hearing impaired person who has a teletype machine at home can call MEND (reaching either the teletype operators at Dayle McIntosh Center during the day or Paula's home at night) and relay messages and requests for help. MEND in turn telephones a hospital emergency room (15 Orange County hospitals are in the network) and relays messages back to the caller.

The system can be used to ask for medical advice at the time of an accident, alert a hospital that a deaf person is coming in, call for Paramedics and arrange for an interpreter to meet the patient at a hospital emergency room.

"MEND is helping deaf and hearing impaired people to live independent lives and it is bringing hospitals into compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (hospitals must be accessible to the deaf)," says Brenda Premo, Director of Dayle McIntosh Center for the Disabled.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I enjoyed your article in the April issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN about the White House and closed captioning, but I was dismayed to read that the National Captioning Institute had given Mrs. Carter a decoder.

I certainly appreciate Mrs. Carter's support for closed captioning, and giving her an award is fine—but I think perhaps a plaque or something would have been better.

There are not enough of these decoders being manufactured at this time to go around for deaf people who need them. Besides, there must be many deaf people in this country who would like a decoder, but cannot afford one. (I know, because I am deaf and I can't afford a decoder unless I save my money for a long time.) It bothers me to know there is one of these hard-to-come-by units sitting on the shelf at the White House, unused, like some "trinket."

I know your fine publication merely reports the news from the deaf community, and has no control over what NCI or other organizations does, but I just wanted to get this off my chest.

Christel Stevens
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Teaching American Sign Language— A New Approach

By TOM FEDERLIN, Coordinator, Communication Program
New York Society for the Deaf

Although the New York Society for the Deaf has offered courses in sign language for more than 10 years, it was not until last year that a formal commitment was made to teach American Sign Language (ASL) and not Pidgin Signed English. This commitment came following the hiring of a full-time supervisor for the program. It became increasingly clear as the year progressed that many of the innovations and improvements in the sign language instruction program succeeded because of the marriage of a highly motivated and dedicated teaching staff and other agency personnel who offered direction, support and room for growth.

The decision to teach American Sign Language as opposed to Pidgin Signed English was a relatively simple one for those involved. The Society's program was designed to give students the skills to communicate with deaf adults who live, work and play in the New York City Metropolitan area. Clearly that would not have been Manually Coded English, since most of our students have contact with deaf adult persons in business, industry and social service situations; however, carrying out the decision to adopt ASL was not as easy.

As with many other sign language programs that begin with a goal of teaching the language of deaf persons but end up by teaching only vocabulary, many things needed to be revised. Not only did students have problems progressing from one level of instruction to the next, but, without a formal curriculum, teachers also found themselves having difficulty with the different levels of instruction.

The first step in solving some of these problems was to start afresh by getting all the instructors at the same place with a similar base of information and similar philosophies.

To help achieve this goal, a linguist was hired to instruct the 20 teachers

about the rules and linguistic principles of American Sign Language. Recent research in these areas was shared and discussed. For those involved in this intensive learning experience, it was enlightening but, at times, overwhelming. The staff quickly found itself on the threshold of a new way of looking at ASL, of teaching ASL and of viewing themselves as instructors.

Through staff meetings, training sessions and hours of discussion, the staff developed a formal curriculum based on the material they had begun to acquire about ASL. With this new information base, the staff was able to do the following: develop a curriculum consisting of four levels of instruction (ASL 1, 2, 3, 4), with formal course descriptions and outlines for each level; revamp the orientation program for new students; modify evaluation procedures for students; select different texts; determine new criteria for hiring instructors; and develop a new internship program for student teachers.

The curriculum includes four areas of concentration: ASL syntax; ASL vocabulary; deaf awareness; and practice in using the language. Although the curriculum is currently being rewritten for the third time in two years, the basic emphasis is still the same. ASL grammatical principles are introduced in ASL 1 and ASL 2, reinforced in ASL 3 and honed in ASL 4.

During the orientation program, new students are introduced to the history of ASL, its grammar, uniqueness, similarities with other languages and special properties. Since the orientation is presented by staff members, and students have an opportunity to meet their instructors.

The internship program gives prospective teachers an opportunity to develop ideas and skills in new teaching techniques, observe other instructors and learn about recent developments in the teaching of ASL.

Through open forums among the administration and teaching staff, other changes were incorporated into the program. These include use of videotape equipment to tape students; teacher evaluations by both peers and students; interaction by deaf persons with students in the classroom; and greater use of instruction materials such as films and videotapes.

Preliminary reports indicate these changes have not only had a significant impact on the quality of instruction at the New York Society for the Deaf, but also at other agencies and college programs in the New York City area. Students now have a better perspective and understanding of ASL and are more sensitive to their capabilities. Teachers are more receptive to new developments in the field, and they appear to have developed skills which have greatly assisted them in becoming certified by Sign Instructors Guidance Network (SIGN).

Although the enrollment during the spring quarter (1980) is the largest in the Society's history, with over 180 individuals participating, many areas still need to be improved. Additional videotapes need to be produced to assist instructors in teaching both the grammatical principles of ASL as well as in developing receptive skills of the students. Teachers need additional training in the theory of second language acquisition, in evaluating students, in utilizing current research pertaining to ASL and in integrating new techniques of teaching a visual language. New courses need to be created to provide for students who wish to develop their skills further. Additional teachers need to be recruited and trained to meet the current and future demands of persons who wish to learn or broaden their knowledge of sign language.

The Society has shown itself to be the leader in the area of sign language instruction and will continue its commitment to maintaining the quality program. The Society welcomes the opportunity to share ideas and information with other schools and programs involved in teaching American Sign Language.

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Deaf And Hearing College Students In Group Dynamics

By URSULA PALMER

Postsecondary programs for the deaf at technical institutes, community/junior colleges and universities are proliferating nationwide as a result of recent federal legislation. More deaf students opt to attend local junior colleges for at least one year after high school graduation. As these programs grow and develop, specialized courses are emerging to serve deaf/hearing impaired students.

Eastfield College (part of the Dallas County Community College District, Mesquite, Texas) has adapted three Human Development classes to meet the needs of deaf students. These courses have deaf and hearing students in the same section and simultaneous communication is employed. The hearing students are currently enrolled in the Training Paraprofessionals for the Deaf Program. Thus, working with deaf people is their primary goal. Each student must demonstrate a minimum of intermediate sign language skills in order to participate in these special Human Development sections.

The instructor also uses the simultaneous method. All students, deaf and hearing, communicate (expressively and receptively) for themselves. No sign language interpreters are utilized. Hearing students naturally increase their skill level in manual communication as deaf students will use various signs systems, i.e., ASL and Signed English.

Human Development courses implemented for deaf/hearing students:

HD 104—Educational and Career Planning—A course in human development designed to identify problem areas of concern to the student who is entering college for the first time and to develop approaches to problem solving in relation to educational and career decisions through the process of group counseling. Activities are planned to promote mature interpersonal involvement within the group, the college and the community through an understanding of the causes and effects of one's own behavior in relation to himself and others.

HD 105—Basic Processes of Interpersonal Relationship—This course is designed to help the student increase self awareness and learn to relate effectively with others. The student will be-

come more aware of his/her feelings, values, attitudes and behaviors. The course content will focus on developing skills such as communication, assertiveness, verbal and non-verbal behavior, listening and conflict resolution. These skills will be practiced in a small group situation in which students "learn by doing."

Course Content. Interpersonal: Communication (personal styles, interpersonal components, attending skills, non-verbal), self-disclosure/self-examination, Individual Differences/Understanding, Affective Communication, Intra-group Communication/Awareness, Feedback, Active Listening and Responding, Empathy and Genuineness, Assertiveness (communication), Trust, Interpersonal Skills, Making Contact. Intrapersonal: Values (clarification), Self-disclosure/Self-examination, Individual Differences/Understanding, Affective Communication, Self-concept, Self-awareness, Active Listening and Responding, Empathy and Genuineness, Self-development, Personal Strengths, Trust. Life Management: Goal Setting, Decision Making, Conflict Resolution and Confrontation, Time Management, Stress Management.

HD 106—Personal and Social Growth—This course will focus on the interaction between the individual and society stressing societal influences, adjustments to social change, personal roles and problem solving. In the course we will explore the components of a healthy personality, alternative behaviors or lifestyles that demonstrate a responsibility to self and society.

Course Content. Personal: Philosophical Examination of Effective Models (for personal and social adjustment), Interests, Personality (healthy), Perception, Values, Attitudes, Beliefs, Communication (skills), Individual Responses to Social Pressures, Self-Concept, Sex Roles, Defense Mechanisms, Aging. Societal: Synthesis of Knowledge of Groups in Society, Influ-

About the author: Ursula Palmer is a licensed social psychotherapist in Texas, instructor of Human Development courses for deaf and hearing students, and Program Coordinator of the Training Paraprofessionals for the Deaf Program at Eastfield College.

ences Outside of Self and Group (societal, institutional, such as sexuality, marriage, loneliness and solitude, death and dying), Relationships, Sources of Psychological Help, Aging. Group: Identification and Understanding of Group Process, Group Theory, and Group Dynamics, Synthesis of Knowledge of Groups in Society, Inter-group and Intragroup Communication Skills, Discussion Skills (listening, questioning, clarifying and organizing).

These courses are designed to implement the community college philosophy of equipping students with skills for living.

A close examination of HD 106, Personal and Social Growth, will explain how experiential learning takes place for both deaf and hearing students. Ideal class size is 14, but the class maximum is 20. At the first class session, students identify themselves by name and name sign. Ground rules are established and vary with class composition. Examples of these rules:

1. Class discussions are confidential.
2. All students will sign for themselves (simultaneous method).
3. Instructor will sign for herself.
4. One person talks/signs at a time.
5. A respect for other students' opinions and lifestyles.

Each student then gives a brief blurb on him/herself as an ice-breaker.

The exercise "Who Am I" is an excellent method of stressing similarities between deaf and hearing students. Each student receives a piece of paper with the words "Who Am I." Students then exchange their answers with all the group members and discussion follows naturally when notes of similarity are struck. The obvious difference of "I am deaf," "You are hearing" in relation to the "Who Am I" exercise results in an in-depth encounter. Students question: "Will they have answers in common?" "Are the hearing students in the class part of the deaf community?" "Are we willing to trust one another?" "Do you care that nobody communicates manually in my family?" The extent of queries that arise is limitless.

Class requirements state that each student must pick a topic of interest to that particular student for a class presentation. Examples of topics are abortion, marriage, divorce, alternative life-

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styles, women's liberation, aging, death, single life, social pressures, et cetera. Faithful, consistent class attendance is stressed and participation in class discussions is mandatory. Students are informed that a grade of A is assigned to all. This eliminates the pressure of working for grades only. Through class discussion of various topics, mentioned previously, students learn about real life situations and problems of classmates, and discuss possible causes and solutions to these problems. Class rapport and trust are established and ties are strengthened within the group. Experiential learning is taking place.

In addition to student presentations, structured activities are an integral part of the course content. Values clarification, goal defining, sensitization, consideration of others' philosophy, how "other people see me" are all course objectives.

Deaf and hearing students can learn together in a balanced atmosphere. This is only a small part of the author's developed program. Correspondence with other educational institutions attempting similar endeavors is welcomed.

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Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

SPAIN: The Spanish Association of the Deaf published a booklet with information about the activities of the deaf and a list of clubs for the deaf in Spain—as a response to the appeal from the Finnish association of the deaf which was sent to national associations of the deaf.

The booklet reveals that there are 59 clubs or regional associations with 15,000 members in Spain. The Third National Week of Theatre will be held in Granada October 27–November 2, the Second National Silent Movie Show in San Sebastian, October 11–12, the Third Art (painting, sculpture and photography) Show in Valladolid, November 16–30; and the Second National Mime in Barcelona, December 6–8. An exciting program for the deaf in Spain!

SWEDEN: The Swedish association of the deaf published a program of demands or actions. For example, the association declares that sign language is the language of deaf persons and is the basis of deaf culture and solidarity and demands that the usage and vocabulary of sign language be documented and sign language be an academic subject with resources for research.

Great Britain: In his book *The Deaf School Child: Language and Cognitive Function*, Dr. Reuben Conrad declares that the oral-manual controversy is still sterile and unimportant and asserts that it is not possible to develop a program suitable for educating all deaf children.

The January-February issue of the *British Deaf News* (Vol. 12, No. 7) contains an article with much information about the Edinburgh British Sign Language Project. It is interesting to note that the Edinburgh and New Castle Projects have at least one deaf researcher each (Lillian K. Lawson and Dorothy Miles, Gallaudet '62).

Those desiring to know more about the Edinburgh Project may write to: British Sign Language Research Project, Studio 1, Chessel's Land, Moray House College of Education, Holyrood Rd., Edinburgh EH8 8AQ Great Britain.

SOUTH AFRICA: The Phillips Pavillion installed by the South African National Council for the Deaf is a place where hearing persons can learn what it is like to be deaf. (*British Deaf News*, No. 7, Vol. 12)

WEST GERMANY: The CISS Secretary General, Knud Sondergaard, reports



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that the 14th WGD will be held in Cologne, July 23–August 1, 1981. He expresses his satisfaction with most of the physical facilities. The German Organizing Committee has given the CISS Secretary General a German-made TDD so they can contact each other!

For further information about the WGD, write to: Deutscher Gehörlosen-Sportverband, D-4300 Essen 1, Simsonstrasse 29, West Germany.

COSTA RICA: The new president of the Costa Rican association of the deaf is Fernando Zuniga Crespi. The former president, Valverde, will concentrate on international affairs of the deaf.

CANADA: November 16–18, 1979, was a historical event for interpreters of the deaf as they agreed to form an organization to protect their rights and promote their profession. (*Communication*, Vol. 4, No. 6)

Communication is a newsletter published by the Canadian Co-ordinating Council on Deafness. It is bilingual, English and French. Its executive director, George Wolf, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the banquet of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Hearing Society, explains that the Canadian Co-ordinating Council on Deafness serves as a cooperative venture of service agencies and associations of the hearing impaired and with cooperation of the Canadian government.

Mary Ruth Whitman Named IPH Worker of the Year

Mary Ruth Whitman, Vision and Hearing Consultant II at the 3-A Regional Office, is the 1980 recipient of the Public Health Worker of the Year award presented by the Illinois Public Health Association (IPHA) for "outstanding contribution of major significance to public health in Illinois in 1979."

A bronze plaque was awarded to Ms. Whitman by IPHA president Richard A. Wissell at the association's annual convention at the Arlington Park Hilton in Arlington Heights on April 18.

Wissell cited Whitman's "outstanding contribution towards obtaining enactment of legislation promoting health care for the hearing impaired; as an interpreter on behalf of the deaf in court hearings, medical procedures and other matters . . . ; and for your role in development and implementation of the state telephone typewriters for the deaf program."

A graduate of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, with a bachelor's in speech pathology and master's in audiology, Mary Ruth has been with the Department since September 1, 1971

St. Louis Police Department's Arrest Policy For Deaf Persons Found Inadequate

The Office of Revenue Sharing has found that the St. Louis Police Department's arrest policy fails to ensure that deaf individuals will have qualified interpreters. The Police Department's current policy leaves it to the judgment of the arresting officer when an interpreter will be provided. Police officers frequently will try to get by with writing. There is also no formal notice of the arrest policy to police stations.

The National Center for Law and the Deaf filed a complaint on behalf of the Missouri Association of the Deaf after a deaf man was not released on bond for five days because the police could not communicate with him. The police's failure to provide an interpreter resulted in the deaf person not being able to understand or be informed of his legal rights, including the right to a pretrial release and bail. Before the NCLD com-

plaint, St. Louis had no written policy on providing interpreters.

The Office of Revenue Sharing has directed St. Louis to provide a qualified interpreter to a deaf person upon arrest for an alleged violation and prior to interrogating or taking a statement of a deaf person. The interpreter should be appointed throughout the arrest procedure to make sure the deaf person is fully aware of the charges. The police must also make known this new policy to all policemen by including a written policy in the Police Department's rules. St. Louis must take these steps within 15 days or they will face a possible suspension of revenue sharing funds.

For further information contact: Sy DuBow, National Center for Law and the Deaf, 7th and Florida Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, (202) 651-5454.

Counselor Educator: The Department of Counseling at Gallaudet College

Anticipates a tenure-track position for fall, 1980 (subject to available funding), salary and rank dependent on qualifications. Responsibilities include teaching graduate courses in school and rehabilitation counseling with the deaf, advising and supervising master's level students in a highly selective program. Applications are encouraged from persons who: (1) possess a relevant doctorate, preferable with emphasis in counselor education, (2) have training and experience in providing counseling services to deaf individuals (preferred), (3) be fluent in simultaneous communication (preferred), (4) show evidence of or promise for conducting a sustained program of original research. Because of the nature of Gallaudet's mission of service to deaf people, qualified hearing impaired individuals are encouraged to apply.

A letter of application and current resume should be sent to: Frank R. Zieziula, Acting Chairperson, Department of Counseling, Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

Gallaudet College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative
Action Employer.



Harry Belsky's Scrapbook

LAURENT CLERC'S WATCH

Laurent Clerc's watch was recently placed in our museum. This watch was presented to Clerc by his loving and admiring friends but we cannot ascertain when the presentation was made. Upon the death of Mr. Clerc, the watch came into possession of Mr. Thomas Brown of Henniker, N.H., who was a pupil and lifelong friend. Eventually the watch descended to Mr. Brown's only son who was for many years a teacher in the Michigan School.

After his death, Mr. Willis Hubbard, another teacher at that school, having the watch in mind, approached Mrs. T. Brown and suggested that she present it to the Hartford School but she evidently forgot the matter so that after her death the watch was in danger of going to strangers or to the scrap heap.

The executor of her estate willingly gave it to Mr. Hubbard who immediately presented it to us in time for it to be placed on exhibition during the convention of the New England Gallaudet Association in 1922.

This watch will be a valuable addition to the collection of antiques which our school possesses. All thanks to the foresight and efforts of Mr. Hubbard who had saved it for posterity. The New Era, 1936.

NOT ALL WANT TALKIES

Thousands of movie houses have yet to be equipped for the talkies but they are rising so high on the wave of popularity that loyal movie fans are organizing to save their favorite form of entertainment. The Hard of Hearing Clubs are among the most vigorous partisans of the older kind of screen show.

If their members are deprived of silent shadows with occasional captions to give the necessary words, "one of their greatest sources of pleasure" will be removed.

It may be that the present vogue of the talkies is chiefly due to their novelty, or perhaps, as Mr. Nathan says, people are curious to hear their favorite dummy speak. Rapid readers going to the movies have always been struck by the length of time a caption is displayed. They could read it a dozen times while the rest of the house mumbled it over painfully a syllable at a time.

Naturally, the less literate spectators are pleased that the one difficult task

associated with an evening in a movie palace is now eliminated through the introduction of speech. The songs may be thin and tinny and the voices hollow, but the words are intelligible.

In a finish, the competition between movies and talkies may come to a struggle between two divisions of the entertainment seeking public, those who hear with difficulty and those who can hardly hear.

The New York Times, 1929.

* * *

Here, is an item printed in the Los Angeles Examiner.

Chicago, July 25—Rug cutting was out at a dinner held by the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. The 8840 square feet of carpeting which ordinarily covers a Loop's hotel grand ball room was removed for the benefit of the Society's dancers.

The bare floor permitted them to receive the vibration and beat of the music via their feet.—DMJ, 1943.

Seattle Pizza Haven Offers TTY Delivery

Hearing impaired within the greater Seattle area with TTY or TDD equipment may now order home delivery from Pizza Haven.

The Seattle-based company has purchased a TTY system as a public service to accommodate these orders. The customer may call Pizza Haven's TTY number (operated by Girl Friday Answerers and "type" the pizzas and soft drinks desired. Girl Friday then telephones the Pizza Haven closest to the customer's home, and the order is delivered.

Larry Petersen, AIDS chairman of the board of directors, announced the new service in honor of Washington State Deaf Awareness Week, May 25 through 31. Pizza Haven is the first restaurant in the nation to offer home delivery to TTY customers.

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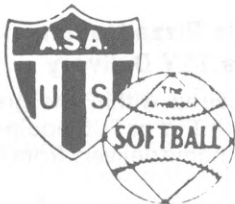
WASHINGTON BOUND?



If you are traveling to our nation's capital, plan to visit **THE LOOK OF SOUND** — a multi-media, walk-through exhibit on deafness and the work of Gallaudet College. **THE LOOK OF SOUND** is open Mondays through Fridays from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Additional tours can be arranged for persons with special interests. Groups wishing to visit **THE LOOK OF SOUND** should make reservations in advance. Phone (202) 447-0741 or TTY (202) 447-0480 or write the Visitors Coordinator, **THE LOOK OF SOUND**, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002.

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Gallaudet College



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Please order _____ Combo Tickets for me. Enclosed is a check of \$_____

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TENTATIVE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17

6 P.M. - Open House at the
Greater Indianapolis Deaf Club, Inc.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18

9 A.M. - Registration Desk Opens
2 P.M. - AAAD Softball Council Meeting
8 P.M. - Reception & Floor Show

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19

9 A.M. to 5 P.M. - AAAD Softball Tournament
at A.J. Thatcher Softball Complex
7 P.M. - Disco Dancing & Beauty Contest

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20

9 A.M. to 5 P.M. - AAAD Softball Tournament
Finals at A.J. Thatcher Softball Complex
8 P.M. - Presenting the Tournament Awards
8 P.M. - Gala Floor Show and Disco Dancing

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31st Deaf Prep Cage Story . . .

North Carolina Is Mason-Dixon Champion; Illinois Captures First Ever Regional Title

Both North Carolina, 19-6, and Illinois, 18-9, Are Co-National Teams of Year; Washington and American Surprise By Repeating As Tourney Winners; Rochester Beats Lexington, 47-46, for Eastern Division II Crown; Barth Heads All-American Team, While Byrd Is Coach of Year

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor
2835-F Hilliard Road, Richmond, Virginia 23228

Illinois, Whitney Young, North Carolina, Florida, Rochester, Lexington, Mill Neck, American, Washington, Arizona and Austine, each had a fine cage season during the 1979-80 deaf cage campaign.

No wonder!

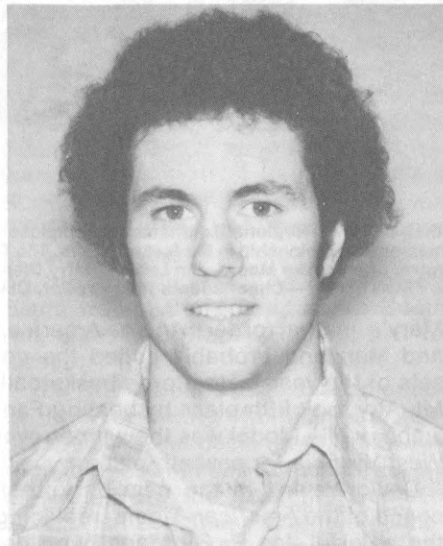
The Illinois School for the Deaf Tigers began pulling away from the Whitney Young High School for the Hearing Impaired Dolphins to claim their fifth Central States School for the Deaf Tournament championship in the last six seasons. Wisconsin finished third with a win over defending champion Kansas, while Missouri took the consolation title by beating Minnesota.

Illinois was 18-9 for the season, while Whitney Young played only 10 games, winning 8 and losing 2.

The tournament was very successful as usual except for one disappointing factor—that being St. John's School for the Deaf of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, calling a week ahead of the tournament and saying it would not be sending its team to the meet. Needless to say, the host school was upset as were the six other teams. Every team in the upper bracket got a bye, which created some problems, but everything worked out. Below are results of the 26th CSSD cagefest held at Minnesota School for the Deaf, Faribault:

**Wisconsin 55, Missouri 42
Whitney Young 50, Indiana 39
Kansas 47, Minnesota 38
Illinois 65, Wisconsin 52
Whitney Young 55, Kansas 51
Minnesota 71, Indiana 61
Missouri 48, Minnesota 48
Wisconsin 50, Kansas 43
ILLINOIS 77, WHITNEY YOUNG 58**

Just as expected, Dennis Bennett's defending champion Florida School for the Deaf Dragons and Harlteen Stamps' second-seeded North Carolina School for the Deaf Bears met in the finals of the 28th Mason-Dixon tournament at



WAYNE BARTH—National Deaf Prep Player of the Year, 1979-80, is one of the finest senior high school cagers in the area who were picked to participate in the Second Annual West Central Illinois All-Star Basketball Classic to be played June 13 at Jacksonville High School.

Alabama School for the Deaf in Talladega. Guard-oriented NCSD took advantage of ball-control superiority to whip Florida for the M-D crown. The win marked the seventh time for North Carolina to capture the Mason-Dixon title, and put the Morganton school one up on Tennessee for most titles in the prestigious event held annually for 10 Southeastern deaf prep schools. Alabama bested Louisiana to take third place, and Virginia finished fifth when it tripped Tennessee.

The NCSD Bears sported a sparkling 19-6 record, best among the nation's deaf prep schools, while Florida finished the season with a 17-8 mark.

It was just a super, super M-D tournament. The Alabama School was very proud to host the 28th edition and did a tremendous job. It was a great challenge, but the entire ASD staff responded very well. It required the complete cooperation of all the students

and faculty to have a successful tournament. Results:

**Georgia 64, Mississippi 44
Virginia 75, So. Carolina 52
Alabama 66, Tennessee 52
Louisiana 52, Kentucky 47
Florida 60, Georgia 52
No. Carolina 64, Virginia 57
Tennessee 68, So. Carolina 43
Kentucky 75, Mississippi 53
Tennessee 50, Georgia 39
Virginia 70, Kentucky 60
Florida 70, Alabama 37
No. Carolina 67, Louisiana 43
Virginia 75, Tennessee 52
Alabama 72, Louisiana 56
NO. CAROLINA 60, FLORIDA 48**

Rochester, Lexington and Mill Neck Manor finished 1-2-3 in the Eastern States School for the Deaf Division II tournament held at Mill Neck, New York, under the auspices of Mill Neck Manor Lutheran School for the Deaf. They all completed the season in winning fashion, 13-5, 14-4 and 11-7, respectively.

It's important to point out at this time that Coach Bill Byrd was playing without his ace senior backcourt of Paul Kaufman and Danny Goldschmidt who were in Mexico City representing the United States in World Games for the Deaf soccer playoffs. Yet the Lexington Bluejays played very well without them in the title bout against Coach Dennis Hanson's Rochester School for the Deaf, as they fought back to retain the lead after three quarters and beat Lexington by just one point.

Mill Neck Manor under athletic director and basketball coach Dennis Tobin easily took third place over New York State School for the Deaf at Rome, while Scranton defeated Rhode Island for fifth place in a six-team tournament.

A highlight to this Eastern Division II meet was a visit by Mike Glenn, a guard for the New York Knicks, who put on a flawless shooting exhibition and spoke to all participants. Mike is a great friend



ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF TIGERS celebrate their first-ever Regional Tournament championship after knocking off Ashland High, 58-57, in the finals. They also took their fifth Central States deaf prep tournament championship in the last six years. The Tigers, left to right: BACK ROW—Assistant Coach Mike Hummel, Mascot Bruce Sculley, Jeff Brown, Robert Brown, Coach Mike Moore, Jim Luttrell, Jerry Glenn, Joe Genova. MIDDLE ROW (kneeling)—Tom Bruhn, David Brown, Wayne Barth, Mike Hogue, Kevin Smith. FRONT ROW—Cheerleaders Pam Brewer, Cinda Harper, Debbie Rash, Becky Prill.

to the deaf community. His dad is a teacher of the deaf in Georgia and that's where Mike learned his sign language.

Results of Eastern Division II tourney:

Rome 49, Rhode Island 43
Mill Neck Manor 46, Scranton 38
Lexington 50, Rome 47
Rochester 55, Mill Neck Manor 47
Scranton 51, Rhode Island 36
Mill Neck Manor 73, Rome 64
ROCHESTER 47, LEXINGTON 46

American School for the Deaf at West Hartford, Connecticut, surprised everybody by repeating as champion of the 48th annual Eastern States School for the Deaf Division I Tournament held at Buffalo, New York, home of St. Mary's School for the Deaf.

We have been around sports long enough to understand what it means to be FLAT. The two best teams were Marie H. Katzenbach School for the Deaf at West Trenton, New Jersey and St. Mary's. Unfortunately, they played in the semi finals. The result was New Jersey beating St. Mary's. In the third place game St. Mary's was flat, losing to Maryland, while New Jersey suffered worse losing to American for the championship. They feel the best game and the toughest was St. Mary's vs MKSD.

Anyway, we don't want to take anything away from American or Maryland. They deserved to win because on that day they were better than New Jersey and St. Mary's; however, the two most talented teams were MKSD and St.

Mary's in that order. Again, American and Maryland probably pulled the upsets of the year in deaf prep basketball. Mt. Airy took fifth place by beating Fanwood, while Model was the winner over West Virginia for seventh place.

David Nevins is the new basketball coach of the American Tigers, replacing the colorful Joe P. Giordano, who decided to retire from coaching. **American was the only Division I club that posted a winning season with a 12-8 work-sheet.**

Results of Eastern Division I tourney:

American 46, Fanwood 44
Maryland 78, West Virginia 30
New Jersey 63, Model 37
St. Mary's 67, Mt. Airy 43
Fanwood 38, West Virginia 36
Mt. Airy 40, Model 37
American 57, Maryland 38
New Jersey 67, St. Mary's 60
Model 39, West Virginia 25
Mt. Airy 52, Fanwood 45
Maryland 45, St. Mary's 38
AMERICAN 49, NEW JERSEY 42

It was also surprising to learn that Washington State School for the Deaf under new coach, Bob Born, is still "the best in the West" when the Terriers took home their third straight championship trophy at the 4th annual California Classic held at the Riverside Raincross Square.

There were no genuine star players or no outstanding teams throughout the Classic, and there was a definite

drought of good-hard-fought games except for the final game. Washington coasted down and fought for its life in the title game against an upcoming Cal-Berkeley five. Luckily the Terrers capitalized on Berkeley's costly turnovers in last two minutes to cash in on the close victory. **The flu epidemic hit Idaho, newcomer in the Classic, in the second round and eight of its players were ordered to the infirmary beds, thereby the forfeiture of the third place game to Arizona.** New Mexico grabbed consolation honors by beating Oregon and Utah sank a weakened Cal-Riverside team for the seventh place finish.

Washington ended the season with a 12-8 mark, while Arizona was the only other Farwest club to post a winning campaign, a 13-8 slate.

Al Whitt, the Cal-Riverside new athletic director, deserved a "pat on the back" for his directorship of the Classic. It is not a financial loss at all, thanks to him and his committee. The next California classic will move up to a new school site—Fremont! Arizona and Oregon/Washington expressed interest to host the classic possible in 1982-83. We certainly hope so, as it would be the best for all schools to take turns hosting the tournament. Results of the 4th Classic;

Washington 64, Utah 43
Arizona 61, New Mexico 48
Idaho 48, Riverside 42

Berkeley 53, Oregon 31
 New Mexico 71, Utah 54
 Oregon 42, Riverside 33
 Washington 48, Arizona 30
 Berkeley 57, Idaho 15
 Utah 61, Riverside 38
 New Mexico 55, Oregon 27
 Arizona 2, Idaho 0 (forfeit)
 Washington 37, Berkeley 34

Austine School for the Deaf at Brattleboro, Vermont, easily won the 17th annual New England School for the Deaf Basketball Tournament, and finished at 15-6. We have yet to get results of this meet.

And Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf at Pittsburgh was the last of deaf prep schools to post a highly successful season with a 18-8 record. We did not know how good WPSD team was this year as it did not play against any deaf prep school teams. And it was really too bad that the Pittsburgh-based school withdrew from Eastern States School for the Deaf tournament play several years ago as it had a colorful record, winning 63 games and losing 39 in 34 ESSDAA appearances.

Now just which of those winning clubs should be the National Deaf Prep Team of the Year. We like both Illinois and North Carolina, so those are Co-Teams of the Year 1979-80.

Seeing the Illinois five develop and improve was very satisfactory to Coach Mike Moore, and the season turned out to be perhaps the most exciting of any in his 16 years of coaching. The ISD's trademark was defense and balance, with all five starters averaging between 7.6 and 18.6 points per game. The Tiger club was based by rugged-rebounding Wayne Barth, a 6-0, 215-pound senior who averaged 18.6 a game, and 6-0 senior guard David Brown, the team's playmaker who scored 12.6 points a game. Jeff Brown, a 6-2 sophomore, averaged 9.9 points, 6-2 junior Mike Hogue 7.6 and 5-11 sophomore guard Kevin Smith 9.4.

ISD's 18-9 record included four games lost by three points or less with one of those in overtime and another in double overtime. But on the other hand the Tigers also won one overtime game by two points; two wins by one point and two triumphs by two points. So as you can see the Mike Moore's lads had a lot of excitement and maintained intense play most of the year.

The team following and school spirit grew and grew throughout the year. **The Tigers played 20 of their games on the road and only seven at home**, but filled their gym to capacity for three of those games. Besides winning the CSSD title the fifth time in the last six seasons, **the Tigers also captured their first ever re-**

gional tournament championship and played in a sectional tournament for the first time ever. Illinois has a two-class system, A and AA. ISD is in Class A with 416 other schools. Winning the regional meant the Tigers were in the last 64 teams of the state playoff. The Tigers lost in the sectional playoff game to Pittsfield High that finished fifth out of 417 Class A schools.

During the regular season, Illinois smothered Missouri 88-44, trounced Nebraska 81-41 and breezed past Iowa 78-50. ISD was far and away the most successful deaf prep school quintet in the country the past six winning seasons as Coach Mike Moore's Tigers packed a lofty 99-52.

Potential. That's a much-used word, but it definitely applied to the 1979-80 edition of the North Carolina School for the Deaf Bears. And this one was one of the best teams in basketball in the last 35 years at the school. The leader of the Bears was 6-2 forward O.D. Smith. He was the inside strength of the Bears. Starting at the other forward spot was 6-2 Archie Elliott. Dale Dees, 6-0, started at center this season, the only "rookie" on the starting five. The heart of the Bears was at the guard, where Buddy Hill, 5-10, and Stacey Rogers, 6-1, returned.

The NCSD Bear's cage season ended in heartbreaking fashion as they dropped a 52-50 decision to Cullowhee High in the semifinals of the District 1-A playoffs. With the loss, the Bears of Coach Harlteen Stamps completed their season with a 19-6 record, vastly improved over last year's 10-11 showing. **Next year, the Bears will return four starters and their top reserve in 6-0 Jim Byrd. The only player lost to graduation is O.D. Smith. Now they are al-**

ready starting to talk about next year.

The Bears finished second to powerful Tryon High in the Appalachian 1-A Conference. That was a good enough showing to qualify for the district playoffs and the Bears won their opening-round game, winning 68-64 over Andrews High. **Three of those Bear losses were to the same team, Tryon High Tigers. The Bears couldn't keep up with the bigger, better balanced Tigers, which ranked high among 1-A and 2-A schools in western North Carolina.**

During the regular season the NCSD Bears downed MSSD of Washington, D.C., 70-44, in a game played at South Carolina School for the Deaf in Spartanburg. The game, as well as the girls game, was delayed when the NCSD bus broke down just outside of Morganton. After a wait for another vehicle, the Bears motored down to South Carolina. NCSD also walloped South Carolina twice, 63-41 and 103-43.

Deaf Prep Player of the Year?

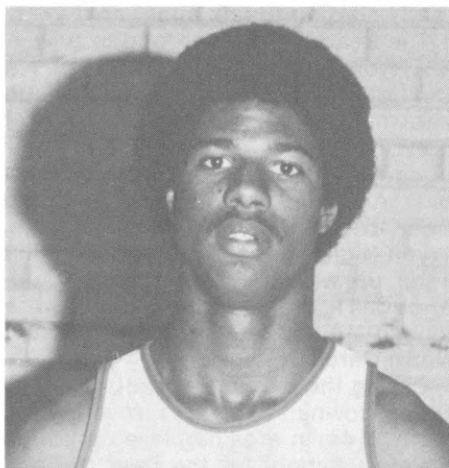
Wayne Barth of Illinois was the best player in the Central States as well as in the whole Midwest. A good all-around player, he was one of the keys to this year's successful ISD five. David Brown, also of Illinois, was a fine guard, team leader, and a good shooter.

Joey Manning of Florida, Stacey Rogers of North Carolina and David Hamilton of Kentucky were the outstanding players in the Mason-Dixon area.

Manning was MVP of the Mason-Dixon meet two straight years. He was the strongest rebounder in the country, averaging 15 caroms a game, tops among deaf prepsters, and he was a scoring threat inside. Despite his fine effort, Joey choked many of his close shots in the M-D championship game.



MASON-DIXON CHAMPION—The North Carolina School for the Deaf Bears took the M-D crown for the 7th time in 28 years and ended the 1979-80 campaign with a sparkling 19-6 record. The Bears, left to right: **FRONT ROW**—Steve Rash, Lanny Downey, Richard Green, Joe Fish, Buddy Hill, and Stacey Rogers. **MIDDLE ROW**—Luke Morgan, Archie Elliott, Jim Byrd, Dale Dees, O.D. Smith. **BACK ROW**—Head Coach Harlteen Stamps and his managers.



MASON-DIXON MVP TWO STRAIGHT YEARS— Joey Manning, Florida's fabulous 6-6 all-around athlete, was in San Diego, California, to receive his AAAD "Athlete of the Year" honor and then went to Lenoir Rhyne College in North Carolina for a visit. While there he signed a grant-in-aid. He didn't decide to go to Gallaudet College although he passed the college entrance exams.

A swift and hot-shooting guard, Stacey Rogers was the main reason why North Carolina had a great year in basketball. NCSD's game was based on quickness and experience, and those were Rogers' best qualities. Hear what opposing coaches said of Rogers: "He was the best player since Willie Wooten of Georgia," "He should have been the MVP of the M-D tournament," "He was a real outstanding player defensively and offensively," "His form of jump shooter was just a perfect one," "He was a real complete player," "He may be the best deaf high school player in the country," "He should be the 'one' high school player for the USA World Games for the Deaf in 1981," "He was a dangerous shooter and his outside explosive shooting really destroyed Florida in the M-D title play."

David Hamilton was really "Mr. Basketball," a true All-American. He would be much better but played on a team with little talent. All opposing coaches agreed that he was the best all-around player in the M-D tourney. He made his teammates look like superstars with his great passing ability. He was the reason why Coach Arlen Finke has the best rebuilding year with a 11-11 worksheet.

Without a doubt, Mike Torres of Lexington was the dominant player in the Eastern Division II circle. He had great natural ability and could score from anywhere on the court. Although he did not play in the Division II tourney, Paul Kaufman from Lexington could play for any high school in the country. He was a great playmaker, fast but most of all a very smart player. He complimented Mike Torres very well. Arthur Hardy from Rochester was just super throughout the Division II tourney. He intimidated on defense and played a

smart all-around tournament. And we should not overlook Neal Thompson of Scranton, one of the finest all-around players in the history of Division II. He shot, rebounded, handled the ball and passed so well. Unfortunately for him, he was playing for a team where he must do everything, instead of concentrating on those things which he did very well. If Thompson played on an all-around good team, he could be even better than he was.

This year the players were pretty evenly matched in Eastern Division I tournament, and it was difficult to single out any particular boy for the All-Star team.

Same thing with players in the California Classic. The All-Star selection and its system were unsatisfactory. Coaches expressed disappointment, etc., and we don't blame them. Gene Kuhn was the MVP of the Classic as he led the Terriers in scoring. Lance Hays was the best rebounder and Pat Huston was a good-looking floorleader on the Terrier five. Cal-Berkeley had a 6-2 Adam Ceyala, a tough player, and 5-10 Richardo Rose, a youngster, who would be great next year.

Now our choice for the 1979-80 National Deaf Prep Player of the Year: Wayne Barth. He was one of the ex-

tremely good deaf players that Coach Mike Moore was fortunate to coach at ISD. And Moore rated Wayne on his list as one of the top six players he has coached including Willie Forest, Pedro Medina, Ron Mattson, Bill Curtis and Mike Aubry.

There were some good players among those winning teams, but no one could dominate a game like Wayne Barth with his shooting, rebounding and team play. He's definitely Deaf All-American as well as Deaf Player of the Year. He was chosen over two other outstanding seniors in Joey Manning of Florida and Mike Torres of Lexington, as well as a couple of marvelous sophomores in Stacey Rogers and David Hamilton.

Coach of the Year? He's Bill Byrd of Lexington. His LSD Bluejays completed another very successful season, finishing the 1979-80 campaign with a 14-4 record. Over the last three years, the team's record now stands 49 wins, 10 losses, for an outstanding .831 percentage. This is a record that can be matched by few schools in the country. And Coach Byrd's lads defeated three Division I clubs this year, especially champion American, 70-56, Fanwood (with 6-3 180-pound Philip O'Reilly who was unable to play in the Eastern Divi-

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Gallaudet College, a non-profit educational institution serving the needs of hearing impaired individuals, is seeking a director who will be responsible for and have the authority to facilitate all phases of medical care, auxiliary services, and administrative management of the campus health service. This individual will be serving the needs of approximately 1,500 college students with the gradual addition of approximately 600 secondary school students on a twenty-four hour basis.

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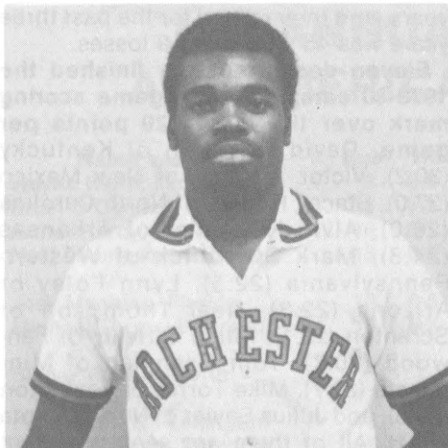
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sion I meet because of age in the lineup) 74-66, and New Jersey, runner-up in ESSDAA tourney, 79-60.

Coach Byrd developed two outstanding players who ended their brilliant cage careers at Lexington, co-captains Paul Kaufman, a 5-7 guard, and Mike Torres, a 6-3 center. **Kaufman's four-years at Lexington established him as the all-time "little man" in Lexington basketball.** He became only the second person in modern Lexington history to score over 1,000 points on January 24 before he went to Mexico City. Only Jamie Hinchcliffe, a three-time All-American selection at 6-5, scored more points than Kaufman. Kaufman's four year totals were 1,153 points (15.6 average), 484 assists (6.5 average) and 197 steals (2.7 average). In addition to his ability to score, Kaufman showed exceptional ability as the team leader on the court and off the court as an outstanding student. We enjoyed knowing him when we got together at Mexico City last February. **In only two years, Mike Torres established himself as the all-time "big man" in Lexington basketball.** He played in all 18 games, scoring 371 points for a 20.6 average. He grabbed 263 rebounds (14.6 average, second best in the country among deaf



THE HARD HARDY GUY—While averaging 16.5 per game, Arthur Hardy of Rochester shot a sizzling 51% from the field. His 12.4 rebound average per game included 5 offensive rebounds but did not include his 51 blocked shots or the countless times he intimidated the player trying to shoot. He led the Wildcats to the championship of the Eastern Division II against Lexington with 16 points and 12 rebounds.

prepsters), had 36 steals (2.0 average) and blocked 51 shots (2.8 average). He set school records this season in point average, rebound average, field goal percentage (.618), rebounds in a single season (26), and blocked shots in a single game (7). And in his two years on the Bluejay team, Lexington's record was 31-8, playing a tough schedule of

New York City basketball. Both Kaufman and Torres are 1st team All-American selections. **There was not a better big-little combination in the country.**

And Coach Bill Byrd's boys have won 25 games and lost only 7 in 11 Eastern Division II meets since 1970, and have captured the tournament championships five times and took runner up honors twice in the last seven meets. Now it is time to recognize Bill Byrd as our Coach of the Year.

There were a lot of newspaper stories in the Tucson dailies about Dave Sladek and his basketball team representing Arizona School for the Deaf. Sladek had a difficult time getting his AZSD Sentinel team to adhere to his practice schedule. But it's actually a situation any coach would love. When Coach Sladek was ready to leave the gym, his players usually weren't. He wasn't complaining about the overtime. In fact he was overjoyed with the enthusiasm.

That extra work was paying off because the Sentinels finally had the best record since the 1968-69 team won six games. The Sentinels, 6-14 last year, were 13-8 this year. ASDB was anything but successful in basketball in the 1970s. From 1972 to 1974, the Sentinels lost 33 consecutive games.

COME TO ST. RITA'S FESTIVAL - JULY 5 & 6

AFTER THE N.A.D. CONVENTION

41 MAJOR AWARDS TOTALING \$35,000

Help educate the deaf and hard-of-hearing children at St. Rita School

TIME: Saturday, July 5 (4-11 p.m.)
Sunday, July 6 (noon-11 p.m.)

PLACE: St. Rita School for the Deaf
1720 Glendale-Milford Road
Cincinnati (Evendale), Ohio
(I-75 at Exit No. 14 - just 14 miles north of the Convention Center - Follow parking signs beginning at Exit No. 13.)



GRAND AWARD - 1980 Malibu Classic Wagon with extras, PLUS 2 weeks Vacation for six at Marco Island, Florida, PLUS \$500.00 Cash.

BONUS AWARD - 1980 Mercury Marquis Wagon with extras, PLUS \$1,000.00 CASH.

PLUS 39 OTHER MAJOR MERCHANDISE AWARDS

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 - Kiddieland Rides and Games
 - Bingo (Saturday, 5-10 p.m.; Sunday, 3-8 p.m.)
 - Beer Garden

FOOD: CHICKEN DINNERS (Sat. & Sun.), ITALIAN DINNERS (Sun. only). Brats, Hot Dogs, Hamburgers, Pizza, Barbecue, Turtle Soup.



Stop at our Convention Booth for Free Map and more Information

Part of the reason for the Sentinels' success was high-scoring 5-9 guard Lynn Foley. But the major reason for ASDB's success was the enthusiasm of Sladek and his ability to instill that enthusiasm in his players. **He is the son of deaf parents. His grandparents, aunt and uncle, as well as several cousins and nephews, are deaf, too. He and his sister can hear. Everything in his life is related to deafness. All the social functions he went to as a kid were with deaf people. He didn't learn to talk until he was five. His family experience has been his greatest help in building rapport with his players. Some of his students thought he was deaf because of the way he used sign language.**

ASDB was 21-6 one year. This record was set by his father in 1952. And the Sentinels broke one school record this season for the most points scored in a game. ASDB beat Suffolk Hills High, 112-48, breaking the record of 109 points set by one of his father's teams.

The elder Sladek, Frank, has been a teacher and coach at ASDB since 1951, and although Dave is not deaf, ASDB has been the center of his life all of his 23 years. His father has coached football and basketball and is now serving his 30th year as the school track/field coach. He has had four Class C state championship track teams and four runnerups.

He's 6-4 tall, but the younger Sladek has been involved with high calibre basketball for about 10 years. He still plays semipro basketball. He was also coaching semipro until two years ago so as to concentrate more on his deaf boys at ASDB. He also played college basketball at the University of Arizona and had the opportunity to be associated with many fine coaches. He was recruited by John Wooden at UCLA, then the champion team of college basketball. Dave is working on a master's degree in deaf education at Cal-State University at Northridge and eventually wants to earn a doctorate in deaf administration.

The 13-8 mark this year was the third best in the 68-year-old history of the school. The second best record was in 1938 when the speedy Sentinels paced by Angel Acuna and coached by the late Fred Tell won 19 of 28 games.

Austine School for the Deaf Arrows again advanced to a state basketball tournament before bowing to the Whitcomb High of Bethel Hornets, 61-57. The Arrows under skipper Steve Butterfield were undefeated in the league play and beat Eastern Division I champion American twice during the regular season, 65-43 and 38-37 in overtime. They have not lost to a deaf prep club in two

years, and their record for the past three years was 45 wins and 19 losses.

Eleven deaf prepsters finished the 1979-80 campaign with game scoring mark over the magic 20 points per game. David Hamilton of Kentucky (30.2), Victor Arellano of New Mexico (27.0), Stacey Rogers of North Carolina (26.0), Alvin Kirkemier of Arkansas (24.8), Mark Stopchick of Western Pennsylvania (22.5), Lynn Foley of Arizona (22.3), Neal Thompson of Scranton (22.1), Philip O'Reilly of Fanwood (20.7), Tom Cashman of Minnesota (20.7), Mike Torres of Lexington (20.6), and Julius Saylor of North Dakota (20.1). All of them are seniors except Hamilton and Rogers, both sophomores. Just missing the 20-point circle

was Brian O'Donnell of Austine at 19.5.

The following cagers scored more than 600 points in a season; David Hamilton (664), Stacey Rogers (650), Victor Arellano (622) and Neal Thompson (618).

And the following deaf prepsters who closed out their career with over 1,000 points: Joey Manning (1,386 in 3 years in 90 games), Victor Arellano (1,514 in 3 years for a 22.2 average), Mark Stopchick (1,200-plus in 3 years), John Falkavage of Wisconsin (1,051 in 4 years in 59 games), Wayne Barth (1,149 in 3 years in 75 games), Paul Kaufman (1,153 in 4 years in 74 games), Brian O'Connell (1,055 in 4 years in 88 games) and Julius Saylor (1,208 in 4 years and 1,259 in 5 years).

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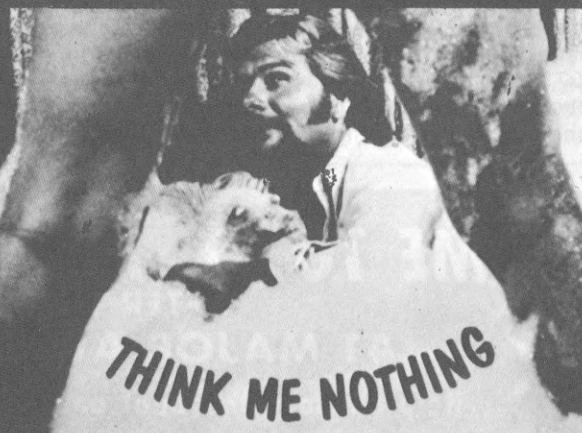
— DR. LARRY FLEISCHER, CSUN Professor

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★ RAY KENNEDY ★ PATTI HILL ★ ELIN DANNIS

produced by DAVID JARASHOW

music by GAR SMITH

associate producer BILL TEEL

color by FOTO KEM

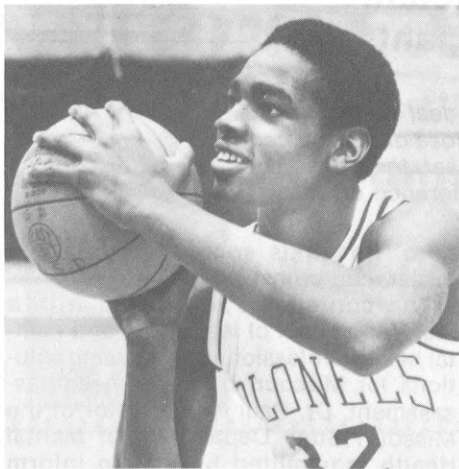
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RIVER OAKS THEATRE 2009 W. Gray Houston, Texas Saturday & Sunday (2 p.m.) March 15 & 16, 1980	GRANADA THEATRE 3524 Greenville Ave. Dallas, Texas Saturday & Sunday (2 p.m. only) March 22 & 23, 1980	A.A.A.D. BASKETBALL TOURNEY TOWN & COUNTRY HOTEL 500 Hotel Circle North San Diego, California Thursday & Friday (after game) March 27 & 28, 1980	INGLE AUDITORIUM (R.I.T.) 1 Lomb Memorial Drive Rochester, New York Saturday (7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.) April 12, 1980
TIVOLI THEATRE 6350 Delmar St. Louis, Missouri Saturday & Sunday (2 p.m. only) April 26 & 27, 1980	PRYTANIA THEATRE 5339 Prytania St. New Orleans, Louisiana Saturday & Sunday (2 p.m. only) May 3 & 4, 1980	ST. PAUL T.V.I. 235 Marshall Ave. St. Paul, Minnesota Friday & Saturday (8 p.m.) May 16 & 17, 1980	MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE 1100 N. Grand Avenue Walnut, California Saturday (8 p.m.) April 12, 1980
THALIA THEATRE 250 W. 55th St. (at Broadway) New York City, N.Y. Sunday (2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m.) May 18, 1980	LINCOLN THEATRE 200 Bloomfield Avenue West Hartford, Conn. Friday & Saturday (8 p.m.) May 30 & 31, 1980	KENDALL THEATRE Trenton State College Trenton, N.J. Friday (7 p.m. & 9:30 p.m.) June 6, 1980	HOUSTON HALL University of Penn. 3417 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Penna. Saturday (7 p.m. & 9:30 p.m.) June 7, 1980
N.A.D. CONVENTION Stouffer's Cincinnati Towers Cincinnati, Ohio Time schedule will be announced later June 30 to July 5, 1980	A.A.A.D. VOLLEYBALL TOURNEY Watch for More Details later Chicago, Illinois Saturday (after game) July 25, 1980	BERG SWAM AUDITORIUM 1219 S. W. Park Portland, Oregon Friday (7 p.m. & 9:30 p.m.) September 12, 1980	COMING SOON HAWAII, WASHINGTON, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA

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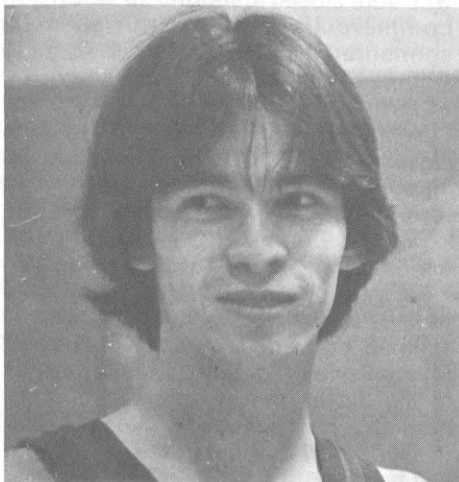


MARVELOUS SOPHOMORE—Only 16 years old, David Hamilton, 6-3, 180-pound all around cager from Kentucky School for the Deaf, was the area's leading scorer this season and he is already the second all-time point producer at KSD. And he is only a sophomore.

And those two **SUPER** sophomores have already scored more than 1,000 points, David Hamilton and Stacey Rogers. Hamilton is averaging 21.9 points per outing, tossing in 1,185 points in three years, that was when he started to play on the varsity team late in the season when he was in the eighth grade. He already surpassed his brother Oscar's career points of 1,030, and he has two more years to go to get Ernie Epps all-time scoring 1,869 set in 1971. Rogers is maintaining at 25.3 norm, getting 1,165 points in two years.

Below are results of other deaf prep basketball games that will give you a picture of strength of those schools:

American 59, Mill Neck 56 (2 OT)
American 62-57, Rhode Island 36-34
Mt. Airy 58, Scranton 45
St. Mary's 41, Rochester 40
St. Mary's 79, Rome 49



AUSTINE'S SLICK FORWARD—Brian O'Connell, 6-2, 165 lb. senior, was the Austine School for the Deaf Arrows' primary scoring weapon. He was the main reason why the school was undefeated in its league and advanced to the semifinals of State play.

31st ANNUAL DEAF PREP ALL-AMERICAN CAGE TEAM

Name and School	Age	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Av. Pts. Per Game	Coach
Wayne Barth, Illinois	18	6-0	215	Sr.	18.4	Moore
Brian O'Connell, Austine	18	6-2	165	Sr.	19.5	Butterfield
Arthur Hardy, Rochester	18	6-1	180	Sr.	16.5	Hanson
Neal Thompson, Scranton	18	6-2	180	Sr.	22.1	Daniels
Joey Manning, Florida	18	6-6	210	Sr.	18.4	Bennett
Micheal Torres, Lexington	18	6-3	175	Sr.	20.6	Byrd
Stacey Rogers, North Carolina	17	6-0	160	Soph.	26.0	Stamps
Paul Kaufman, Lexington	18	5-7	145	Sr.	18.1	Byrd
David Hamilton, Kentucky	16	6-3	180	Soph.	30.2	Finke
Gene Kuhn, Washington	18	5-11	175	Sr.	18.7	Born
David Brown, Illinois	18	6-0	165	Sr.	12.8	Moore

SECOND TEAM: David Trimborn, 6-2, St. Rita; Tom Cahsman, 6-1, Minnesota; Todd O'Neil, 6-3, Texas; Mark Stopchick, 6-4, Western Pa.; Mario Mauro, 5-11, St. Mary's; Shawn Stringfellow, 5-9, Whitney-Young; Alvin Kirkemier, 5-11, Arkansas; Lynn Foley, 5-9, Arizona; John Falkavage, 6-2, Wisconsin; Victor Arellano, 5-8, New Mexico; O.D. Smith, 6-0, North Carolina; Steve Daniels, 6-1, Virginia. All of them are seniors.

SPECIAL MENTION: Ken Anderson, 6-6 freshman, Idaho; Mike Johnson, 6-0 sophomore, Indiana; and the following seniors: Cornelius Payton, 5-10, Mississippi; Steve Ribbeck, 6-0, Arizona; Roberto Motta, 6-0, American; Julius Saylor, 5-11, North Dakota; Rex Moers, 6-3, Colorado; Scott Moxley, 6-1, Iowa; Larry Rogers, 6-1, Missouri; Curtis Christy, 6-3, Kansas; Eddie Hernandez, 5-11, Florida; Mike Farley, 6-2, Austine; Lance Hays, 6-2, Washington; Larry Lloyd, 5-7, Mill Neck; Mike Stewart, 6-1, Alabama; Jerry Deu, 6-2, Utah; Fred Eggers, 6-3, Utah.

JUNIORS TO BE WATCHED NEXT YEAR: Brad Lovering, 6-1 Georgia; Mike Soukup, 6-3, Nebraska; Adam Ceyala, 6-2, Cal-Berkeley; Buddy Hill, 5-8, North Carolina; Jerry Butler, 6-3, Louisiana; Jarvis McAllister, 6-1, Louisiana; Walter Draper, 6-2, Alabama; Jarrell Garrett, 6-2, Tennessee; Willie Cooley, 5-11, Virginia; Terrence Dixon, 5-10, Maryland; Bobby Capece, 5-8, American, and Vance Harmon, 6-0, New Jersey.

Kentucky 60, Ohio 41
Kentucky 71, St. Rita 59
Kentucky 71, Indiana 49
St. Rita 71, Ohio 54
St. Rita 64, Indiana 61
St. Johns 60, St. Rita 56
Wisconsin 57-56, St. Johns 26-27
Minnesota 72-60, North Dakota 59-54
Kansas 60, Oklahoma 36
Kansas 57-47, Nebraska 41-38

Iowa 53, Nebraska 46
Nebraska 45, Iowa 35
Nebraska 54, South Dakota 40
Minnesota 72-60, South Dakota 59-54
Colorado 64, New Mexico 52

P.S.: Idaho State School for the Deaf at Gooding has a future as all 10 players including a good 6-6 Ken Anderson are freshman.

Two (2) Instructors of American Sign Language Begins September 29, 1980—39 week contract

Responsibilities: Teach nine courses in American Sign Language, beginning through intermediate levels. In this connection, as time permits: 1. Assist in development of curricula and instructional materials related to ASL and interpreting courses. 2. Assist in program administration: a. selection of textbooks; b. scheduling of courses; c. public relations; d. evaluation/screening of prospective students; e. program development. 3. Participate in training opportunities as they arise. 4. Assist other staff in upgrading teaching skills.

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Application deadline: July 15, 1980

Please send vita and cover letter to: Cathy Cogen, Instructor & Coordinator, Sign Language Programs, Psychology Department, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115

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National Conference On Mental Health And Deafness Attracts 300 Participants

By CYNTHIA SCHWARZ

"Give us the ability to hear your voice because we are all deaf, deaf to your call to be instruments of help to the poor and needy. And I pray that those of us who can hear could be able to share with those whom the world calls deaf, the wonder of their silence."—Fr. Gaffney, S.M.M., Invocation, National Conference on Mental Health and Deafness

Approximately 300 persons from more than 25 states attended the first National Conference on Mental Health and Deafness hosted by St. Louis University Medical Center, April 18-19, 1980, to explore the problems and needs of the hearing impaired.

"Deafness is not fatal, it is not painful, but it can be one of the most disabling conditions in our society," said Jerome Schein, Ph.D., conference speaker and director, Deafness Rehabilitation, Deafness Research and Training Center, New York University School of Education. "In terms of numbers, more people suffer a hearing defect than have visual impairment, heart disease or other chronic disabilities."

Deafness interferes with normal communication said Dr. Schein. "But take note," he interjected, "it does not prevent normal communication."

The conference featured professionals who work with the deaf in areas such as the law, counseling, childhood deafness and diagnosis, education and psychiatry. Nancy Margulies, conference co-director and chairperson, Mental Health Committee of the Metro Roundtable of Representatives, dis-

cussed the mental health aspect of deafness.

"Some deaf people don't know how to make their own decisions," said Ms. Margulies. "Someone always unlocked the door to the house—they never did it themselves. No one ever asked them what they would like to do first—instead their decisions were made for them."

"While deaf persons have the same percentage of mental health problems as hearing persons, those who do have problems can find them augmented by the lack of services available to handle their needs. This is why this conference is so important."

Deaf persons who seek family or psychiatric counseling for example, often need an interpreter she said. If the problem is highly personal, the presence of a third person can be very awkward and unproductive.

"Deaf persons who are institutionalized in mental hospitals may not belong there," added Ms. Margulies. "Granted most of them have some type of emotional, psychological problem, but because they don't receive adequate counseling and outpatient

care, hospitals sometimes take the easier step of institutionalization."

The conference concluded with a statewide panel of legislators and mental health professionals discussing solutions for Missouri based on needs assessment. Dr. Paul Ahr, director of the Missouri State Department of Mental Health, committed himself to inform state agencies of their legal responsibilities under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

A followup committee will talk with Dr. Ahr about ways to implement Section 504 for state agencies as well as meet with a representative from Missouri Governor Joseph Teasdale's office to try to set up a specific item in the budget for services for deaf persons.

St. Louis University Medical Center is considering the possibility of setting up a training center for professionals to practice mental health skills with deaf clients in outpatient clinics.

Deaf parenting workshops and special training for interpreters who work in the areas of psychotherapy and psychiatry were also generated from the conference.

NCI To Close Caption Procter & Gamble Commercials And Specials

National Captioning Institute (NCI) President John Ball announced that NCI will add closed captions to television commercials and first-run specials sponsored by the Procter & Gamble Company, the nation's largest television advertiser.

In mid-March, NCI began to add closed captions to 16 hours of predominantly prime-time programs each week for broadcast by ABC, NBC and PBS.

Initially, Procter & Gamble will have its upcoming eight-hour mini-series, "The Adventures of Marco Polo" captioned, as well as its commercials for evening network programs. Filming of Marco Polo, which will dramatize events in the life of one of history's most remarkable men, will begin later this year in six countries. Most of the production will be done in China.

Procter & Gamble has indicated that it will consider broadening its captioning activity if the market for home decoding equipment expands significantly.

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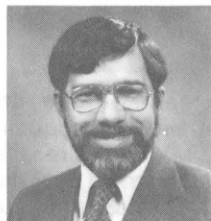
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Ralph H. White, President

David W. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer

Albert T. Pimentel, Executive Director



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Albert T. Pimentel

Summer means a steady stream of visitors to Washington. Fortunately, our new Metro subway system has a convenient stop in Silver Spring, which helps people get to the Home Office. In recent weeks we have had the pleasure of hosting several group visits and many individual visitors. We are always glad to have the opportunity to share our work efforts with people on a personal level.

Recently we had a group of 25 deaf and hearing citizens from Central American countries tour the NAD. This group was attending a special seminar at Gallaudet College designed to foster continued development of social, civic and educational opportunities for our deaf neighbors to the South. Witnessing this type of activity and meeting the individuals involved cannot help but make one optimistic about the future in these countries. The fact that deaf people themselves are involved is the crucial element that will make it work. We commend Gallaudet College for this activity and are always glad to have the NAD involved in such efforts.

We had the pleasure of hosting a luncheon in the Home Office on a Saturday for Junior NAD Advisors who were attending a training conference in town. This was an informative and worthwhile activity. I had the pleasure at this conference to bring Junior NAD Advisors up to date on NAD program activities. Hosting the affair at the Halex House Building helps to bring programs we describe into clearer focus. Joint NAD-Junior NAD activities need to be further developed. Clearly, we are entering into a period of growth in our relationships with young deaf Americans. This is most timely as our renewed effort in working on Public Law 94-142 issues involving education mainstreaming bring home to us forcefully the fact that the NAD must keep fighting to assure that young deaf people have proper educational opportunities available to them in every State in the nation. We look forward to growing NAD-Junior NAD efforts.

Athletics are an important part of life for many deaf citizens. The NAD has long recognized this and demonstrates this interest among its membership by the space devoted to sports in our publications. Also, we send an official representative to the annual American Athletic Association of the Deaf Basketball Tournament. Mr. Ed Carney of our Home Office staff has

a long and proud history with the AAAD and usually represents our organization at these tournaments. We were reminded of this with the recent visit of the International Committee of the Silent Sports (CISS) International Board who were meeting in Washington earlier this summer. We had the pleasure of greeting these international visitors and showing them through the Home Office.

The Maryland Association of the Deaf used the Home Office to host a reception for Maryland State legislators, mental hygiene workers and deaf consumers who joined hands to successfully develop and pass a model mental health bill for deaf citizens of Maryland. Copies of this bill can be obtained from the Home Office. In our opinion, it has a number of ideal features that should be replicated in other states. By having this group celebrate their successful efforts here at the Home Office, we were able to obtain more details and guidance from the people who made it happen. We are anxious to share our knowledge with other state groups.

One of the important benefits of owning Halex House is the space we are able to have for other organizations. The NAD is by no means doing it all. The work of other organizations in the area of deafness is important to our total efforts. Jackie Mendelsohn, of the International Association of Parents of the Deaf, in her short time with that organization has quickly pulled things together. We see a great future for IAPD because that organization is beginning to make a difference. Richard Dirst is the public relations director of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. Papers literally fly in his office. Importantly, he is a productive person who has RID on the move at just the right time when a number of other government and organizational needs are coming together in the area of interpreter development. Sharon Carter, the newest organizational director in the building, is just beginning to organize the headquarters for the American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association. This is a critical time in rehabilitation and in other areas of social services for deaf people and we need a sensitive person like Ms. Carter to speak up loudly and clearly for the professionals who serve deaf people. Barry Strassler may not be old in years, but he is the veteran executive director in Halex House, holding the administrative helm of Telecommunications for the Deaf, Inc. With computer-telephone communications, long distance TDD operator services, and the rapidly accelerating passage of toll reduction provisions in quite a number of states, he has been a busy person these past few months. It is indeed an exciting family of organizations serving the field of deafness that we have in Halex House. Together we are all making it happen. Deaf citizens of America have a lot to be thankful for this month of our one hundredth birthday.

All of the organizations mentioned above will be with us in Cincinnati. We are pleased that we could arrange it this way and that we can start our second one hundred years with such wonderful cooperation.

Announcement for NAD Office
For President-Elect
LAWRENCE FORESTAL
Millburn, New Jersey

For Election in Cincinnati 1980

Announcement for NAD Office
For President-Elect
T. ALAN HURWITZ
Penfield, New York

For Election in Cincinnati 1980

Announcement for NAD Office
For Secretary-Treasurer
DAVID W. MYERS
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

For Election in Cincinnati 1980

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF New Members

Isaac Abenchuchan	Maryland
Kim Renee Allison	Washington, D.C.
Cheryl A. Andrieckack	Pennsylvania
Mrs. Louis Aymard	Maryland
Debbie Bain	Montana
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Baity	Missouri
Gordon A. Baxter	Washington
Marilyn J. Beal	Alberta, Canada
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blair and Chris	Maine
Arlene Blumenthal	Arizona
Cleveland and Sadie Brant	South Carolina
Forest Buck	New York
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Ronald L. Fadoul	Minnesota
Oscar Fields	Indiana
Ann Fogel	Michigan
Joann Forman	Minnesota
Beverly and Steven Frank	Wisconsin
Maura Gannett	Massachusetts
Paula Gober	Arkansas
Mary H. Greene	Maryland
Karen Gutmacher	New Jersey
Lois A. Hamilton	New York
Marion Hass	Delaware
Charles Heitsch	Missouri
David and Penny Herbold	Virginia
Madge A. Humphrey	Wisconsin
Carolyn J. Hyatt	California
Robert B. Jones	New Jersey
Elizabeth M. Kennedy	New Jersey
Victoria S. Kusnierz	Massachusetts
Adelaide Davis Laitman	Florida
Stephen H. Luke	Missouri
Jacklyn Marcus	California
Brenda Monene	Massachusetts
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James M. Rail	Indiana
Douglas D. Rector	Maryland
Ann B. Reynolds	Idaho
Judith K. Rinnie	Illinois
P. A. Roberts	Illinois
Anna Romeo	Michigan
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Marc Schmitz	Texas
Carol Schumacher	Maryland
Doug and Karen Seidman	New York
Bonnie L. Sherwood	California
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Historical Accidents

Life is full of historical accidents which, one way or other, shape the life styles of the involved societies.

The deaf people have had their share of historical accidents. And as far as the telephone is concerned, there were two such occurrences.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone with the hopes of helping the deaf to hear better. Bell was genuinely interested in the deaf, and in fact, married a deaf lady. Unfortunately, the telephone was used by the hearing people instead of the deaf. The world has never become the same because of the telephone. It has shrunk the world. It has revolutionized the ways of life all over the world. This is the first historical accident that benefitted the hearing people and disadvantaged the deaf people.

The second historical accident is interesting. Robert Weitbrecht, physicist by profession, and by avocation a hobbyist who lists astronomy, hiking and radio Morse Code telegraphing among his varied range of interests. He is also deaf.

In 1963 or thereabouts, Mr. Weitbrecht was out hiking with a group of friends in Northern California. Nearby was another group of hikers, and in that group were Mr. and Mrs. McKeown whose son is deaf. In the course of hiking, the McKeowns overheard a very distinct deaf voice making conversation. Because the McKeowns have a deaf son, they were very interested in the deaf and naturally they walked over to Weitbrecht and introduced themselves. During conversation, the McKeowns learned of Weitbrecht's interest in Morse Code telegraphing.

The following have contributed in the memory of Frederick F. Schreiber: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Intrator, Chicago Div. No. 42 NFSD, Idaho Association of the Deaf.

Total contributions . . . \$85.00

The following have contributed to Halex House: Employees of Yeamans Hall Club (in memory of Robert E. Lane), Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pochman (in memory of Robert E. Lane), Mario Santio, John Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. George Babinetz (in memory of Albert Fletcher).

Total contributions . . . \$95.00

The following have contributed to the NAD: Philip Somers, R.N.A.S., Esther Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Edinger.

Total contributions . . . \$45.00

Telecom And You

The McKeowns came home and related this tale to their deaf acquaintance, Arthur Simon. Mr. Simon recalled a friend, Dr. James Marsters, a deaf dentist of Southern California, who often wished for a deaf telephone communications device to be invented. Tying in Weitbrecht's involvement with Marsters' wish, Mr. Simon had a hunch that something could come out of it. So he explained this piece of development to Dr. Marsters.

Immediately, Dr. Marsters jumped on a plane for a trip to the California bay area and set up an appointment with Weitbrecht, a person he never met before.

Weibrecht and Marsters got to know each other well. And at the prodding of Marsters, Weitbrecht made telephone communications his newest challenge.

About six months later, in June 1964 at Salt Lake City, Utah, the first tele typewriter model and coupler was exhibited during the convention of Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf.

In honor of this invention, the telephone industry, in its technical lingo, has called the TTY coupler the **Weitbrecht Modem**.

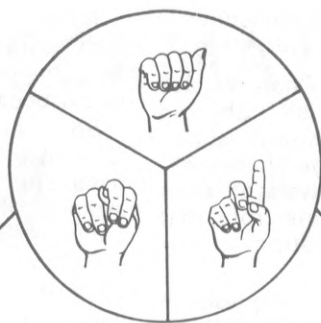
Mr. Weitbrecht is still active with the Applied Communications Corporation as the vice president and chief engineer.



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The Tisbury School seeks one teacher of the deaf and one interpreter/tutor beginning the 1980/81 school year. Send resume to: Alan Campbell, Tisbury School, Box 878, Vineyard Haven, MA, 02568 or call 617-693-0228.



COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

CSP Responds to the Idea of Written ASL

We have been exposed lately to some controversy regarding the development of a writing system for American Sign Language. Here in this month's article we attempt to clarify some points and describe our point of view.

Apparently in California several newsletters and/or forms are being printed with sections in "written ASL" supposedly for ASL users. Reactions from one organization in California against the "bastardizing" of the English orthography (proper writing) has been shared with us.

In writing this article, we have no intention to step on anyone's toes or to offend anyone. We do intend, however, to point out things we could consider regarding written ASL.

Before any of us decides to encourage, create or criticize any attempts to create an "orthography" for our visual-gestural language, we should look into and study other orthographies. There are some developed which are based on phonetics and the adding of punctuation marks to make up for a lack of grammatical and emotional intonations, and so on. And there are other writing or recording systems for a language and culture which are not based on its phonetics. Look at the Chinese notation system. Although it has a way to transcribe "sounds," it is mostly a separate system of characters used by Chinese people speaking different languages and dialects.

We have to consider the reasons and history of existing writing systems. We need to understand why some languages have such systems and others don't have any writing systems at all. We must realize that phonetic writing systems are developed long, long after their spoken, natural languages have been in use. Also, we need to accept the information that many written systems

do not keep the same pace of historical changes that the spoken languages go through to be alive and, as a result, there are many rules in the writing systems we have to memorize. For example, English used to have a certain sound represented by "kn" that had dropped out of usage, but the writing system maintains it. People have to memorize this rule if they want to write "right."

We must notice that there is a human tendency to become attitudinally elitistic when we say our language becomes better when it has an orthography, and to look down at many equally capable and functioning languages without writing systems. This attitude has been a mistake and we now know this through better and more advanced linguistic information that a language **does not** require a writing system.

American Sign Language, as many people now realize, is a language with its own grammar, vocabulary and cultural influence that are different than the dominant American language: English spoken language. ASL does not have any established writing system **yet**, compared to a writing system for English which was developed not long ago (in light of its being in use for so long). The short history of ASL, beginning at the approximate time of Clerc and Gallaudet's arrival in America in the early 1800's, gives us a few reasons why there isn't a writing system for ASL. One reason is that the English language was, and still is, the dominant, "preferred" language, and it happened to already have an orthography that people respected. This was worthwhile for deaf people to learn in order to take advantage of the bountiful literature in English. Another reason is that for a long time ASL wasn't accepted as a language of instruction as well as for social



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"status," and there was no need, opportunity nor any reason for people to research, explore and develop a standard "transcription" system for public use. At least, it was that way until very recently when the Sign Language classes boomed and deaf people's awareness and pride of that language increased.

In the 70's, researchers on our Sign Language while discovering a gold mine of interesting and exciting grammatical principles, needed a system of notation for Signs in order to present linguistic papers at conventions and for publication purposes. Dr. William Stokoe led this with his notation system found in the book *A Dictionary of American Sign Language*. Later on, researchers focusing on various areas of the structure of the language began to adopt the English glosses we use to label our signs. Below is a part of one system using English glosses as quoted from, "The Signs of Language," page 73 hardback, by Edward S. Klima and Ursula Bellugi.

SIGN: Words in capital letters represent English labels (glosses) for ASL signs. A gloss is chosen on the basis of common usage among deaf researchers and informants in giving an English translation for the sign. The gloss represents the meaning of the unmarked, unmodulated, basic form of a sign out of context.

SIGN-SIGN: Multiword glosses connected by hyphens are used when more than one English word is required to translate a single sign (LOOK-AT).

"meaning": Words within single quotation marks indicate the meaning or referent of the words or signs, e.g.,

"tree," indicates the referent tree, not the English word tree.

W-O-R-D: Fingerspelled words are represented in capital italic letters within hyphens between letters.

As the head, eye and facial information is essential for processing grammatical and emotional data, some linguists studying those particular areas created a notation system. Following is a quotation from, "Non-manual Signals and Relative Clauses in American Sign Language" by Scott K. Liddell found in *Understanding Language through Sign Language Research* (1978). (page 60):

"To indicate modulation or inflection of a sign, without specifically identifying it, I will use the superscript+. If a nonmanual signal "y" occurs throughout a sign sequence such as, DOG CHASE CAT, this will be symbolized by

y
DOG CHASE CAT.

We must remember that those are symbols and ways to put down **exactly** what is signed. Those would be like writing **exactly** what is spoken, i.e.,

/húwz ɖæt leydiy/ phonetic writing is supposed to be one person's spoken rendition of this written sentence:

Who's that lady?

Now, what about those "ASL columns" starting to appear in newsletters and on forms? Are those really ASL? Are they bastardized versions of English in an attempt to write ASL? Or are they examples of what happens when an ASL user tries to write English?

We need to consider a phenomenon that many of us are well aware of. The phenomenon that many deaf people may write something that is "not good English" and are often "mistakenly" labeled as "low-verbal," not smart, etc. Below is a sample of this kind of writing:

I was born in Sibley, Mississippi (1944) when I was began 3 years olds and went to school at Miss. School for the Deaf, Jackson, Miss. I have been 17 years in school. Last 2 years, I have finished in school at M.S.D. I was working at Holiday Inn of Natchez about 2½ years.

When I was little girl and got sick with small pox about 4 years old. I have 2 deaf sisters. My oldest sister is teacher in Fla. School for the Deaf.

My sister Roberta was little girl and I was teaching her how to language sign, before she was going school at 5 yrs. old.

My parrent carrying me to doctor many times.

My family have farm and sometime, I'd helping to my family everything.

A scientist named Veda Charrow gave a name to it, "Deaf English." She did some research on it. One study resulted in a paper in *Sign Language Studies* #7, "A Psycholinguistic Analysis of 'Deaf English.'" Two quotations from that paper should be interesting to our readers:

(Pages 140-141): An interesting result of this test was the clustering of the deaf students' errors: most of the deaf in each group committed the same errors, and the same sorts of errors, in the multiple-choice test. This result among their students- "deafisms" and commonality of errors. If the deaf omission or overgeneralization of articles, certain prepositions, tense markers and other inflections, then there are grounds to suggest that the deaf have a dialect of their own—a "Deaf English"—different from Standard English.

This Deaf English appears to become "frozen" or to "crystallize" (as pidgin languages do) sometime in the deaf students' teens. Its linguistic features may alternate with some Standard English features, and in this, and in its "simplification" of Standard English structures, it very much resembles pidginization. The range of grammatical forms-standard and non-standard-used by deaf students appears to parallel the "pidgin continuum" found in the speech of pidgin speakers. Until now, however, there has been very little investigation into the commonality of "deafisms" (Quigley, Wilbur), and no studies have approached the problem as a process of "languageing", of creating a non-standard dialect or pidgin, as opposed to erroneous usage.

(Pages 144-145): The real "Deaf English" is probably fairly complex, more complex than most pidgins. It can, however, be considered an instance of a pidginization process. A longitudinal study of the acquisition of Deaf English would provide insight into this process. It would be interesting to investigate the effects of different educational methods upon the resultant variety of (Deaf) English. It is very possible that such phenomena as omission of articles and past tense markers have nothing to do with interference from American Sign Language, but are simply redundant, non-essential features of English that are difficult to learn and easy to overlook.

As Ms. Charrow suggested, the deviant patterns from Standard English, by some deaf people in writing do not occur because of influence from ASL.

So . . . are the columns actually ASL? Or is it more of Deaf English since it uses English words and punctuation systems. However, we know that these columns are intended to be "ASL" as closely approximated as possible. Yet, once we are aware of the complex physical, spatial and grammatical structure of ASL, we would realize that the "ASL columns" are not ASL at its best.

One objection we have heard about using English words and punctuation marks to "write" ASL is that it shows no respect for the English orthography long viewed as the most formal usage of the English language. We at CSP are sensitive to that objection. It has an excellent point. Now, we would like to turn the tables around, and say that a Signed English System shows no respect for the semantics, grammar and phonology of our precious language: American Sign Language. A point?

We have been talking with a person who has just developed a first draft of "Sign Writing" using characters instead of words or glosses. Further developments should be reported by that person and his committee within the next two years.

In conclusion, as we are becoming more demanding of our Sign Language, using it in much more various and positive ways, a "writing" system **could** come in handy. However, we must maintain an awareness and open minds as to its pitfalls as well as its advantages.

For any feedback or additional information about this column, please share with us at: Communicative Skills Program, National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

SECRETARY Community Service Center

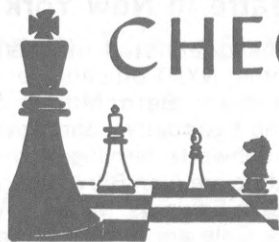
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CHECKMATE!

by
"Loco" Ladner

In Round Two, Russell Chauvenet was paired with Dale Nichols in the National Chess Tournament in Chicago:

White: Nichols	Black: Chauvenet
1. P-Q4 N-KB3	12. NxBP PxP
2. N-KB3 P-K3	13. NxB QxN
3. P-K3 P-Q4	14. 0-0 PxP
4. B-Q3 P-B4	15. PxP Q-B4
5. P-B3 N-B3	16. B-N2 KR-K1
6. P-QR3 P-B5	17. Q-Q1 QR-Q1
7. B-B2 B-Q3	18. R-K1(a) B-K5
8. QN-Q2 P-K4	19. Q-K2(b) B-N3
9. P-K4 B-K3	20. BxB(c) RxQ
10. Q-K2 0-0	21. BxPch KxB(d)
11. KPXP KBXP	

Comments by the Chess Editor: (a) White is threatened by 18... BxN. Possibly 18. N-Q4 could salvage the game; (b) Might have tried 19. N-Q4, BxB; 20. RxR ch but 19... NxN is powerful; (c) Nothing better; (d) White resigned in a few more moves.

Round Three found Russ facing undefeated Mike Bienenstock. They had previously met in the Mid-Atlantic Tournament with Russ gaining the upper hand:

White: Bienenstock	Black: Chauvenet
1. N-KB3 P-KB4	21. NxB Q-Q2
2. P-Q4 N-KB3	22. N-Q3 QR-QB1
3. P-K3 P-K3	23. N-B5 (b) Q-KB2
4. P-QN3 B-K2	24. B-R3 (c) R-B3
5. B-N2 0-0	25. Q-B1 (d) P-QN3
6. B-Q3 P-Q4	26. N-K4 RxP
7. N-B3 P-B4	27. N-Q6 Q-B2 (e)
8. N-K5 N-B3	28. N-N5 Q-B1
9. P-B4 B-Q2	29. R-QB1 RxR
10. Q-K2 B-K1	30. BxR Q-B4 ch
11. P-KN4(a) NxN	31. N-Q4 QxP ch
12. QPxN NxP	32. K-Q3 Q-Q4
13. P-KR3 B-R5 ch	33. Q-K1 B-N3
14. K-Q2 N-B7	34. K-B3 Q-B4 ch
15. R-R2 P-B5	35. K-N2 QxN ch
16. BxKBP RxB	36. Q-B3 QxQ ch
17. RxN P-Q5	37. KxQ R-R4
18. N-K4 B-R4	38. K-Q4 RxP
19. QxP PxP ch	39. Resigns
20. KxP BxR ch	

(a) Premature. White should play 0-0-0 or move P-KR3. The text move led to the trouble that White reaped; (b) A questionable move to save a little pawn. However, we can't find a move to prevent the dangerous 23... RxP; (c) 24. QxKP loses the Knight, so B-R3 saves it temporarily; (d) 25. Q-K4 seems playable; (e) Threatens R-K7 ch or Q-B6 ch.

In the Fourth and final round Russ faced Terry Breckner, who had recovered

from his first round loss to win two games:

White: Chauvenet	Black: T. Breckner
1. N-KB3 N-KB3	18. P-QR4 P-N5
2. P-Q4 P-Q4	19. N-B6 BxN (d)
3. P-K3 P-B4	20. RxB P-QR4
4. PxP Q-R4 ch	21. N-B4 N-Q2
5. B-Q2 QxP	22. N-K5 R-B1 (e)
6. B-B3 QN-Q2	23. R-R6 N-B4 (f)
7. QN-Q2 P-K3	24. BxN RxB
8. B-Q4 Q-B2	25. P-K4 Q-B2 (g)
9. P-B4 P-QR3	26. N-Q3 N-B5
10. R-B1 Q-Q1 (a)	27. NxR NxB ch
11. B-K2 B-K2	28. K-B1 N-B8
12. Q-B2 PxP (b)	29. RxN BxN
13. QxP 0-0	30. Q-B4 Q-N2
14. 0-0 N-N3	31. RxP B-N3
15. Q-N3 QN-Q4	32. R-N5 Q-R3
16. KR-Q1 P-QN4	33. Q-B6 R-N1
17. N-K5 B-N2 (c)	34. P-R5 (h) Forfeit

(a) Each player had two hours in which to make fifty moves of his own. Most players play the openings at a fast tempo and save time for critical situations.

After the first ten moves White had used ten minutes and Black 32—an average of 3 minutes per move; (b) White has used 30 minutes and Black 50 or almost half his time; (c) Black used 75 minutes and will have to speed up; (d) White has used 40 moves and Black 88; (e) White—50; Black—105; (f) White—59; Black 118 or 13 minutes on this one move! Black has to make 27 more moves in his remaining 2 minutes; (g) 25... Q-B1 presents more of a threat; (h) Now Black's flag on his clock falls to indicate time is up with 16 more moves to make. It is more of a matter of Black defeating himself than White doing it.

* * *

More games from the National Tournament will appear in the next column of Checkmate.

On April 19 at the Deaf Campout at Corona, California, Bill Buchanan won the chess tournament by defeating the former champion, Ed Aldrich. Third place went to Frank Johnston, fourth to Victor Lindgren; fifth to Joseph Lerman. Other players were Ronnie Lapin, Joe Pruitt, Bob Greaves, William Hopfer, and Albert Schmidt. The tournament was directed by Bill Buchanan assisted by Ed Aldrich.



Tournament Director H. Wallace Jones (left) presents the first place trophy to Russell Chauvenet at the National Chess Tournament in Chicago.



Second place winner Mike Bienenstock is shown receiving his trophy from H. Wallace Jones, Tournament director.

Governor Of Maryland Signs Mental Health Law For Hearing Impaired People

Recognizing the lack of effective mental health services for hearing impaired residents in Maryland, Governor Harry Hughes signed into law legislation to establish a program to provide comprehensive outpatient mental health care and treatment for hearing impaired persons and their families. The program shall have a professional staff trained and experienced in individual and group psychotherapy with hearing impaired individuals. The staff of the program must all be fluent in receptive and expressive sign language including American Sign Language.

All professional and paraprofessional staff members shall have had specialized training in the psychosocial aspects of deafness and in therapeutic work with hearing impaired individuals in mental health settings. There is an advisory committee which shall be consulted on the administration of the program. The committee will include members of the Maryland Association of the Deaf, mental health practitioners, parents of deaf children and persons from the field of deaf education.

This legislation was the result of a coordinated effort of Maryland organizations of and for hearing impaired people and was sponsored by Delegates Ray Beck and Judy Toth and Senator Edward Thomas.

Ohio's Fairmount Theatre Plans for 1980-1981

The Fairmount Theatre of the Deaf, America's first professional regional repertory theatre of the deaf, announces its 1980-81 season. A variety of cultural and social milieu are dramatized in the season comprised of Rod Serling's *REQUIEM FOR A HEAVYWEIGHT*, set in America's 1950s, Jan de Hartog's *THE FOURPOSTER*, set in turn-of-the-century America, Bernard Pomerance's 1979 London and Broadway triumph, *THE ELEPHANT MAN*, set in Victorian England (rights still under negotiation), Moliere's *THE MISER*, set in Louis XIV's 17th-century France and Arthur Schnitzler's *LA RONDE*, set in the decaying fin de siècle Vienna.

The season opener, *REQUIEM FOR A HEAVYWEIGHT*, plays September 1-October 12 and 1980-81's second production, playing October 30-November 23, is *THE FOURPOSTER*.

Fairmount Theatre of the Deaf, founded in 1975, is a non-profit corporation, supported in part by AHS, George Gund and Cleveland Foundation, the Ohio Arts Council and the National Endowment for the Arts.

New Professional Deaf Theatre In New York

The New York Deaf Theatre is now off the ground—being established in December 1979 to focus energy in the area of theatre arts for the deaf in the metropolitan New York area.

NYDT grew out of the New York Deaf Cultural Arts Community, which started in the fall of 1975, to serve the interests of deaf artists in New York and encourage exposure and professionalism. NYDT is set up to fill the need of professional theatrical entertainment for the deaf community as well as other interested audiences and for the needs of "starving" deaf artists who have little or no opportunity to perform on professional level.

NYDT is headed by the organization president, J. Charlie McKinney, formerly executive director of a national organization, Spectrum: Focus on Deaf Art-

ists, headquartered in Austin, Texas. The other NYDT officers are: Vice President Mary Beth Miller; Secretary Pauline Spanbauer; and Treasurer Edward Schwartz. Serving on the Board of Directors are Alan Barwielek, Ann Silver and Sam Edwards. Miller, Edwards and Janice Cole are former actors with the National Theatre of the Deaf. Barwielek, Spanbauer and George Pehlgrim received their training at NTD Summer School.

The first project NYDT undertook was to assist Chelsea Theatre Center in setting up interpreted performances of *Monsieur Amilcar*. NYDT will continue to assist any theatre in New York interested in making their productions accessible to the hearing impaired population, with their newly-established company of interpreters in theatre arts.

Chicago's Art Institute Now Provides Interpreters

The Art Institute of Chicago is the first museum in the country that has developed a program for physically disabled persons to serve as paid lecturers for physically disabled persons of all ages, as well as for the general public. The program provides an educational service for the blind and visually impaired, the deaf and hard of hearing and persons who are confined to wheelchairs. This project is implemented through lectures, informational brochures such as the Institute's "Not To Be Missed" brochure in large print and braille, special exhibitions and tours.

The museum provides a special tactile gallery, where objects can be touched and the works are labeled in large print and braille, and sign language interpreters.

The program, which began a year ago, was made possible through a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. A larger renewal grant has been submitted to the National Endowment for the Arts to maintain and expand the program. The Union League Foundation and Mobil Corporation have donated funds to keep the program operating. Sign language for the deaf is given in the galleries by Miss Lynn Dee assisted by Mrs. Clarendia Gaudio Johnson, who is her interpreter, and Miss Adrienne Mazique.

Lecture hours are from 10:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Tuesdays; however, appointments and public gallery talks may be made on other days of the week and holidays. Private appointments for individuals or groups of 12 persons (maximum) should be made in writing two weeks in advance to: The Depart-

Michigan Division of Deaf To Hire Field Agent

The Michigan Department of Labor announced it is hiring a departmental field agent to work with the new Division of Deaf and Deafened and is seeking qualified persons.

The field agent will be a liaison with community organizations and consumers. Also the person will begin preparatory work on a deaf census and assist in evaluation of interpreters and telecommunication device (TTY/TDD) usage.

In addition, the agent will be actively involved in public and community relations.

Qualifications include a bachelor's degree; one year of experience working with the deaf; public presentation skills; writing skills and willingness and ability to travel.

Chris Hunter, director of the Division of Deaf and Deafened, said the person chosen also must have proficiency in all forms of manual communication including American Sign Language.

One additional year of experience in working with the deaf may be substituted for two years of college, up to a maximum of four years of college.

Salary range is from \$14,657 to \$18,144 depending on training and experience.

Interested persons should send resumes to the Michigan Department of Labor, Division of Deaf and Deafened, 309 N. Washington, Box 30015, Lansing, MI 48909

ment of Museum Education, c/o Adult Programs for the Handicapped, The Art Institute of Chicago, Michigan Avenue at Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603 or by calling 443-3680.

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 Worship; 11:00 a.m., Live Color-TV-Channel 10

Come and learn God's word at . . .

HILLVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH
7300 Greenly Dr., Oakland, Calif. 94605
 Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m. & 7 p.m.;
 Training hour, 6 p.m.; Wed. Bible and prayer,
 7:30 p.m.

Interpreters: Arlo Compher, Shirley Compher
 Pastor: James L. Parker, B. S., M. Div., Th. M.
 Phone (415) 569-3848 or 635-6397

When in Greater Atlanta, Visit
COLONIAL HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH
**2130 Newnan Ave., East Point, Georgia
 30344**

All services signed for the deaf. Sunday services
 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Take Highway 166—Main
 Street Exit. Phone 404-753-7025.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

and

CLUB DIRECTORY ADS

Current rate: \$12.00 per year (11 inser-
 tions), payable in advance. Send orders
 to Editor, THE DEAF AMERICAN, 6374
 Kingswood Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana
 46256.

LOUISIANA BAPTIST CONVENTION DEAF MINISTRY / CHURCH DIRECTOR

ALEXANDRIA:
 Emmanuel Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 430 Jackson Street
 P. O. Box 866
 Alexandria, LA 71301
 318/442-7773
 Sunday School—9:30 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—10:45 AM
 Wednesday night supper 5:15 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Meeting—6:30 PM

AMITE:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 Corner of Laurel and Olive Streets
 P. O. Box 272
 Amite, Louisiana 70422
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Meeting—7:00 PM
 All worship services including revivals are
 interpreted
 Monthly fellowships for the deaf are held the first
 Friday each month at 7:30 PM across the street in
 an old church.
 Church phone—504/748-7135

BAKER:
 Northside Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 2400 Debra Drive
 Baker, Louisiana 70714
 504/775-2082
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning worship—11:00 AM
 Sunday Evening worship—7:00 PM
 Sign Language classes—Sunday, 6:00 PM for adults
 Wednesday, 6:00 PM for youth.

BASTROP:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 620 East Madison Avenue
 Bastrop, Louisiana 71220
 318/281-6885
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM
 Church Training (Sun.)—6:00 PM
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Wednesday—Men's Lunch—7:00 PM
 Wednesday—Bible Class for Deaf—6:30 PM

BATON ROUGE:
 First Baptist Deaf Mission
 529 Convention Street
 P. O. Box 1309
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
 504/343-8324

HOUMA:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 901 West Main
 Houma, Louisiana 70360
 504/851-2520
 Sunday School—9:00 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—10:15 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—5:30 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Meeting—6:20 PM

LAFAYETTE:
 First Baptist Deaf Chapel
 1301 Lafayette Street
 P. O. Box 2518
 Lafayette, Louisiana 70502
 318/233-1412—TTY and Voice
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship (Planned for
 future)—11:00 AM

LAKE CHARLES:
 Sale Street Baptist Deaf Mission
 1611 West Sale Road
 P. O. Box 5215
 Lake Charles, Louisiana 70606
 318/477-3463 TTY and Voice
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Church Training Class (Sunday evening) for the
 deaf and Monday night Bible Study in the future

LAKE CHARLES:
 University Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 4505 Lake Street
 Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605
 318/427-0215

MONROE:
 Parkview Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 1001 Forsythe
 Monroe, Louisiana 71201
 318/325-3174

MORGAN CITY:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 811 East Boulevard
 Morgan city, LA 70380
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Service—7:15 PM

NATCHITOCHES:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 508 Second Street
 Natchitoches, LA 71457
 318/352-3737
 Sunday School—9:40 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM (Partial
 interpretation for children with an extended
 session)

NEW ORLEANS:
 Baptist Deaf Mission
 6118 Canal Boulevard
 New Orleans, LA 70124
 504/482-3109 Voice and TTY
 504/486-6231 Voice and TTY
 Sunday School—9:15 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—10:30 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—6:00 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Service—7:00 PM
 Office open Monday-Friday—8:00 AM to 3:30 PM
 Movies on 2nd and 4th weekend of each month
 Regular Sunday evening fellowships

RUSTON:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 200 South Trenton
 Ruston, Louisiana 71270
 318/255-4628

SHREVEPORT:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Mission
 543 Oakley Drive
 Shreveport, Louisiana 71106
 318/865-0994 TTY or Voice
 Sunday School—9:45 AM—Dodd Hall No. 125
 Morning Worship—11:00 AM—Frost Chapel
 Evening Worship—7:00 PM—Dodd Hall No. 125
 Wednesday Family Supper—5:00 PM—Fellowship
 Hall
 Bible Study—6:45 PM—Fellowship Hall No. 6
 Friday Recreation Night—7:00 PM—Activity
 Building (once a month)
 Captioned Films—7:00 PM—Dodd Hall No. 125
 (twice a month)

Summer Grove Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 9215 Mansfield Road
 Shreveport, Louisiana 71108
 318/686-1470

THIBODAUX:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 1021 Canal
 P. O. Box 847
 Thibodaux, LA 70301
 Church Phone—504/466-4611
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Service—7:00 PM

WEST MONROE:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 500 Pine Street
 West Monroe, Louisiana 71291
 318/322-5104

When in Rockford, Illinois, welcome to
CALVARY CHURCH OF CHRIST
5455 Charles, St., Rockford, Ill. 61108
A non-denominational Christian Church. Signed
Bible Studies Sunday, 9 a.m. Interpreted weekly
services, 10 a.m., 7 p.m.

ALL SAINT'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
Cathedral of the Incarnation
36 Cathedral Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11530
Communion service and fellowship, Cathedral Hall
Chapel, every 4th Sunday, 3 p.m. Interpreted morn-
ing services—Feast Days. July and August third
Sundays—Cathedral.

In Los Angeles area, worship at...
MAYWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST
5950 Heliotrope Circle
Maywood, California 90270
Sunday class 9:30 a.m., Worship service 10:30 a.m.,
6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7 p.m.
Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
Restoring Undenominational Christianity
Worship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00

When in Nashville area, welcome to...
CENTRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST
145 Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville, TN,
37219

Bible study, 9:45 a.m.; worship, 10:50 a.m. and 6
p.m. Wednesday Bible study, 7:30 p.m.
Frank Rushing, Deaf Minister
Office (615) 255-3807—Home (615) 361-0530,
Both TTY or Voice
"Promoting Christianity Among the Deaf"

**SOUTH ELEVENTH AND WILLIS
CHURCH OF CHRIST—DEAF**
3325 S. 11th St., Abilene, TX 79605
Sunday morning worship, 9:00 a.m. (signing and
oral); evening worship services interpreted, 6:00
p.m. Ministers: Ross Blasingame, Jerry Drennan;
interpreter training, Doug Svien; Dwight
Caughfield, director.

Episcopal

CENTRAL PENNA. EPISCOPAL DEAF MISSIONS

St. Mary's Mission, 2nd at Broad Sts., Waynesboro,
PA. Services: 1st & 3rd Sundays 9:15 a.m.
All Saints Mission, Clearview Rd., at McCosh St.,
Hanover, PA. Services: 1st & 3rd Sundays 3:30 p.m.
St. John's Mission, 140 N. Beaver St., York, PA.
Services: 2nd & 4th Sundays 9:00 a.m.
Christ Church Mission, 4th & Mulberry Sts., Wil-
liamsport, PA. Services: 2nd & 4th Sundays 3:30
p.m.

The Rev. Robert H. Grindrod, Vicar
504 W. Hanover St.
Hanover, PA. 17331
717-632-0328 TTY (or Voice)

ST. JUDE'S MISSION OF THE DEAF
St. Michael's Church
Killeen Park, Colonie, New York
Each Sunday, 2:00 p.m.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH MISSION OF THE DEAF
833 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53233
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Signed/Interpreted Masses every Sunday and on
Holy Days as announced. Church School and Adult
Forum. Captioned Films and Sign Language
Classes. All Sacraments available in Total Com-
munication.

Wm. R. Newby, AHC

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Each Sunday, 12 noon, at
St. Philip's Episcopal Church
Dennison Ave. & West 33rd St.,
Cleveland, Ohio
Vicar: The Rev. Jay L. Croft
482 Orlando Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320
TTY 216-0864-2865

THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES

Welcomes you to worship with us at any of our 75
churches across the nation.

For information or location of the church nearest
you, consult your telephone directory or write to:

The Ven. Camille Desmarais, President
2201 Cedar Crest Drive
Birmingham, Alabama 35214
or
The Rev. Robert H. Grindrod, Secretary
504 West Hanover Street
Hanover, Pennsylvania 17331

**ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
MISSION FOR THE DEAF**
Second Sunday each month, 7:00 p.m., at the Epis-
copal Church of Saint Mark the Evangelist.
1750 East Oakland Park Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334

The Reverend Charles Folsom-Jones, Pastor
TTY 305-563-4508

When in Denver, welcome to
**ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL**
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678

Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
in the United States

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
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209 East 16th Street
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Columba Gilliss, OSH
Mail Address: 209 East 16th St.
New York, N.Y. 10003
In care of St. George's Church

ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rev. Roger Pickering, Vicar
When in historic Philadelphia, a warm welcome to
worship with us! Services every Sunday, 1:30 p.m.
St. Stephen's Church, 10th below Market, in Center
City, Philadelphia.

EPISCOPAL DEAF IN VIRGINIA St. Paul's Episcopal Church Ninth and Grace Sts. Richmond, Virginia 23219

Services at 10:00 a.m. every Sunday. Voice and TTY
(804) 643-3589.

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1333 Jamestown Rd.
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
Special ministry for hearing-impaired visitors to
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0797.

The Rev. David J. Tetrault, Vicar with the Deaf

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OF THE DEAF**
St. Mark's & St. John's Episcopal Church
1245 Culver Road (South of Empire Blvd.)
Rochester, New York 14609
Services 9 a.m. every Sunday
Contact: The Rev. Alvin Burnworth
Voice or TTY 315-247-1436

ST. BARNABAS' MISSION TO THE DEAF
St. John's Church-St. Mary's Chapel
6701 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20015
Services every Sunday, 10:00 a.m.
For information, contact Barbara Stevens,
TTY 301-439-3856

Jewish

TEMPLE BETH SOLOMON OF THE DEAF

13580 Osborne St., Arleta, Calif.
TTY (213) 896-6721, Voice (213) 899-2203
Services: First Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Socials: First, third and fifth Wednesdays,
noon. Every Sunday, 7:00 p.m.
Religious school: Every Sunday, 10:00 a.m.

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alvin Klugman, President
3023 Oakhurst Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90034
Kenneth Rothschild, Secretary-Treasurer
6 Overlook Drive
Sloatsburg, New York 10974
Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
9102 Edmonston Court
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770
1980 NCJD CONVENTION
Granit Hotel & Country Club, Kerhonkson,
New York
August 17-24

Lutheran

HOLY THREE-IN-ONE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF 4411 La Branch, Houston, TX 77004

Worship every Sunday 10:45 a.m.; Sunday School
9:30 a.m.

Rev. Robert D. Case, Pastor
TTY: 526-6134 & 921-6456

In Seattle, visit us at
**OUR REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
John St. & Dexter Ave., Seattle, WA
(Denny Park Annex) Worship at 11 a.m.
Rev. William A. Ludwig, TTY 524-2283
Mr. Richard French, 935-2920 & 622-6941

Welcome to...
HOPE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
4936 N.E. Skidmore, Portland, OR 97218
Bible Class every Sunday, 9:30 a.m.; worship every
Sunday, 10:30 a.m. Hope is located two blocks south
of N.E. Prescott, between N.E. Fremont and N.E.
Prescott on 49th Ave. Church office 503-284-1014
voice or TTY. Rev. Shirrel Petzoldt, Pastor, 503-
256-9598, voice or TTY. Mr. Mark Schoepp, D.C.E.
503-236-8516, voice or TTY.

**OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
Meeting in the Gloria Dei Chapel of the
Lutheran School for the Deaf
6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234
Worship at 10:30 every Sunday
(9:00 a.m., June, July, August)
Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor
Phone (313) 751-5823

When in Minneapolis, welcome to...
**BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
2901 38th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

**OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
First and third Sunday of every month.
Maryland and 15th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.
Room 14, 10:30 a.m.
Also fourth Sunday of every month at
St. Luke's Lutheran Church,
807 N. Stapley Dr., Mesa, Ariz.
Rooms 1 and 1, 11:00 a.m.
Mr. Gerald Last, Lay Minister
Voice (602) 242-9419

We are happy to greet you at . . .

EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH
2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703
S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;
Every Sunday; Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship Service,
10:30 a.m. (interpreted).
Stanley Quebe, pastor; Clarence Eisberg, associate
pastor, phone 209-485-5780.

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
ST. MARK LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF

421 W. 145 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10031
Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.
Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.
Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor
Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?

ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
41-01 75th St., Elmhurst (Queens), N.Y.
11373

11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m.
June-July-August)
Rev. Frederick Anson, Pastor
212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY
1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
and IRT-74th St. Subways

Welcome to . . .

HOPE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
4936 N.E. Skidmore, Portland, OR. 97218
Worship every Sunday at 9:30 a.m.
One block south of Prescott on 47th
503-256-9598, Voice or TTY
Rev. Shirrel Petzoldt, Pastor

In Indianapolis it's . . .

PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
4201 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
Worship with Us every Sunday at 10:30 A.M.
Total Communication Services.
Pastor Marlow J. Olson
TTY & Voice (317) 283-2623

Welcome to . . .

PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
3801 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64114
Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. LaVern Mass, pastor, TTY 561-9030
Pastor's residence, TTY 722-0602

You are welcome to worship at . . .
HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF

101 N. Beaumont, St. Louis, Mo. 63103
Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.
Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
TTY (314) 725-8349
Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor

PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Rev. Wm. Lange, pastor
TTY 644-2365, 644-9804
Home 724-4097

When in Central Texas, be sure to visit at . . .

JESUS LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
1307 Newton Ave., Austin, TX 78704
Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.; Sunday School
during school year at 9:30 a.m.

Rev. Richard Reinap, Pastor
TTY and voice (512) 422-1715; home TTY and voice
(512) 441-1636.

Just across the street from TSD.

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OF THE DEAF

2447 East Bay Drive, Clearwater, Florida
(Between Belcher and Highway 19)
A church of the deaf, for the deaf, by the deaf. Our
services are conducted in sign language by the
pastors. Services every Sunday, 11:00 a.m. TTY and
Voice—531-2761.

Rev. Frank Wagenknecht, pastor; Rev. Glen
Borhart, asst. pastor

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33504
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
or 621-8950

Every Sunday:
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at
ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N.J. 07104
(Bus No. 27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
OF GREATER HARTFORD
679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fellowship
Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at
2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

FOREST PARK UNITED METHODIST
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2100 Kentucky Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46805
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; church service, 11:00 a.m.
Tuesday evenings, captioned movies
Pastor Edward Vaught
484-6696 (TTY and voice)

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
worship at
WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
Worship Service in the Fireside Room
at 10:30 a.m.
Sunday School for hearing children
Captioned Movies every first Sunday
at 11:45 a.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning worship,
11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii
96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m. Wed.
Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m. Children's
weekday religious education classes . .
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF

(Non-Denominational)
1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m. and
7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckeba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

LRAD
LITTLE ROCK ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.
9005 Lew Dr., Little Rock, Ark. 72209
TTY (501) 565-4374
7 p.m.-1 a.m., Fridays & Saturdays

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
Meets in First Christian Church building
each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE
430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411
All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass Service at
10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the month except
July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
Relations

METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF LOS ANGELES
1050 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday worship services,
11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., signed.

Interdenominational
SALEM DEAF FELLOWSHIP
Meets in THE CHAPEL rented from the First Free
Methodist Church, 4455 Silverton Road (enter off
45th).

Salem, Oregon 97303
Pastor William M. Erickson, Director
Voice/MCM (503) 581-1874
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; worship 11:00 a.m. We are
a cooperative ministry for the deaf by the churches
of Salem. We welcome you to study, worship and
fellowship with us.

AMERICAN MISSIONS TO THE DEAF, INC.
Rev. C. Ray Roush, Chairman
P.O. Box 424, State Line, Pa. 17263
TTY 717-597-8800

World's only independent, fundamental Deaf Mis-
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OF NEW YORK
201 W. 13th St. (at 7th Ave.)
New York, N.Y. 10001
212-242-1212
Sunday worship services at
Duane Methodist Church, 13th and
Seventh Ave., 7:00 p.m. signed.
Everyone is, naturally, welcome.

CLUB DIRECTORY

AKRON CLUB OF THE DEAF

1467 East Market St., Akron, Ohio 44305

"A friendly place to congregate"

Open Tues. & Thurs., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.; Fri., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.; Sat., 6 p.m.-1:30 a.m.; Sun., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.

In Atlanta, it's the

GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH

ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.

760 Edgewood Ave., N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30307

Open Every Friday and Saturday Night

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Open Friday and Saturday evenings

The Showplace of the Southwest ...

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Open Wed., Fri., Sat. eves

TTY 214-522-0380

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SILENT ATHLETIC CLUB OF DENVER

1545 Julian St., Denver, Colo. 80204

Open Saturday evenings

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1240 Third Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48226

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GREATER INDIANAPOLIS DEAF CLUB

1917 E. 46th St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46205

Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings

Wayne Walters, president

In Hawaii, it's Aloha (welcome) from ...

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American Legion Auxiliary Hall

612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.

Address all mail to:

Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary

727 Palani Avenue, Apt. No. 6

Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

When in Houston, you are welcome to the

HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.

606 Boundary St., Houston, Texas 77009

Open Friday and Saturday evenings

LEHIGH ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

121 S. 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101

Open Friday and Saturday evenings

TTY 215-432-7133

Nelson C. Boyer, secretary

LRAD

LITTLE ROCK ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.

9005 Lew Dr., Little Rock, Ark. 72209

TTY (501) 565-4374

7 p.m.-1 a.m., Fridays & Saturdays

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